

of Congress at Washington it was abundantly demonstrated. There never was any indecision about him or any doubt about where he stood in matters of public concern. GEORGE R. MALBY was born great. Whenever he appeared one knew intuitively that this was no ordinary man. His presence commanded immediate and respectful attention, and brought to mind the lines of Sir Walter Scott:

"When as the Palmer came in hall,
Nor lord, nor knight, was there more tall,
Or had a statelier step withal,
Or looked more high or keen.

"Always serene, self-poised in victory and defeat alike, with unflinching step he moved steadily onward and upward in the service of his people, knowing no distinction save only that of right and wrong. With him it was justice on the one side and injustice on the other. The line was sharply drawn. There was no middle ground of expediency or compromise. And he was modest. No man in public life used the first personal pronoun less frequently. It was his strong, forceful individuality, never self-assertive, that brought him to the fore in every enterprise in which he was engaged.

"The outside world knew him as the lawyer and statesman and respected and honored him as such. We, who are here assembled, knew him as a friend and neighbor, and we loved him. He is gone. We shall never again clasp his hand or look into his kind and sympathetic face. But such men do not die. They vanish in the concrete form, and that is all. One of his distinguished predecessors in the councils of the Nation, the late William H. Seward, was fond of repeating the following lines of unknown origin:

"There is no death; the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

"There is no death; an angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread.
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them dead.

"Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
In all, in everything, the same,
Except in grief and pain.

"And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe is life;
There are no dead.

"So shall we think of him in loving remembrance, not as dead, but as living and breathing in his works, and in the shining example of faith and courage which he has left us, a rich heritage for all the years to come.

"Mr. VAN KENNEN. Having heard the memorial resolutions, there being no objection thereto, I declare the same adopted.

"What is the further pleasure of the meeting?

"Mr. SPRATT. I move that the meeting adjourn.

"Maj. DANIELS. Second the motion.

"Mr. VAN KENNEN. It is moved and seconded that we adjourn. Carried."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accordance with the resolution previously adopted the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Monday, January 27, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

SENATE.

Monday, January 27, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

FRANK O. BRIGGS, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on request of Mr. Smoot and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN IN NORTH IDAHO (S. DOC. NO. 1037).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. GALLINGER) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing by what authority of law and reason of facts there is inserted in patents issued to certain homestead entrymen in north Idaho a clause making the patents and the title of the entrymen subject to the application and rights of the Washington Water Power Co., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DISEASES AMONG INDIANS (S. DOC. NO. 1038).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a

report prepared by the United States Public Health Service in accordance with the act approved August 24, 1912, of the investigations into the prevalence of contagious and infectious diseases among the Indians of the United States, which, with the accompanying paper and illustrations, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, schedules of papers, books, and so forth, in the Interior Department not needed in the transaction of public business and of no historical or permanent value. The communication and accompanying papers will be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments. The Chair appoints as the committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. CLARKE, and the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. BURNHAM. The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of the appointment of the Committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

H. J. Res. 380. Joint resolution authorizing the granting of permits to the committee on inaugural ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect on March 4, 1913, etc., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution:

S. 2666. An act granting an increase of pension to William P. Clark; and

S. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution to provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies in 1913.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 23451) to pay certain employees of the Government for injuries received while in the discharge of their duties, and other claims for damages to and loss of private property.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, each with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 7160. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 8034. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

S. 8035. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3967. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Fugill;

H. R. 27806. An act granting a pension to Mary MacArthur;

H. R. 27874. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 28282. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; and

H. R. 28379. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 2666. An act granting an increase of pension to William P. Clark;

S. 6380. An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris;

H. R. 23451. An act to pay certain employees of the Government for injuries received while in the discharge of their duties;

S. J. Res. 145. Joint resolution to provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies in 1913; and

H. J. Res. 210. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a member of the New Jersey and New York Joint Harbor Line Commission.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a memorial of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations held at Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against the adoption of the so-called illiteracy-test amendment to the immigration bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. NELSON presented memorials of the congregations of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches of Stillwater, Litchfield, Foldahl, Hutchinson, Pipestone, Mankato, and Alexandria, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Minneapolis Drug Co. of Minnesota, praying for the repeal of the duty on sponges, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by Local Branch No. 28, National Association of Letter Carriers, of St. Paul, Minn., favoring the enactment of legislation providing compensation to Federal employees injured in the line of duty, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRISTOW presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Salina, Kans., remonstrating against the parole of Federal life prisoners, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 459, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, of Caldwell, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called agricultural extension bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Ransom, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the Government of the United States to issue bonds for the loan of money to the farmers of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented memorials of the congregations of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches of Great Bend and Pleasanton, in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Baldwin City, Kans., and a petition of sundry citizens of Mound Valley, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lawrence, Kans., praying that an investigation be made into the refusal of the Department of the Interior to permit the leasing of Osage Indian lands to the Uncle Sam Oil Co., etc., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SUTHERLAND presented a resolution adopted by the German-American Historical Society of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an appropriation for the erection of a national archives building in the city of Washington, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a memorial of the congregation of the Seventh-day Adventist Church of Provo, Utah, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GARDNER presented a petition of Local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Hartland, Me., and a petition of Mystic Tie Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Kenduskeag, Me., praying for the passage of the so-called Page vocational education bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. RICHARDSON presented a petition of the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Dover, Del., praying for the passage of the so-called Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented memorials of the congregations of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches of Bridgeport, Crawford, Sartoria, Bartley, and Holbrook, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PENROSE presented a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Philadelphia Bourse, of Pennsylvania, and a resolution adopted by the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for a reduction to 1 cent of the rate of postage on first-class mail matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a resolution adopted by members of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an appropriation for the erection of a customhouse building at that port, etc.,

which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SHIVELY presented memorials of the congregations of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches of Peru, Unionville, Pleasant View, and Kennard, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of W. H. Mack, B. E. Kirkpatrick, Dr. T. W. Powell, and 56 other citizens of South Bend, Ind., remonstrating against the repeal of the law providing for the closing of post offices on Sunday, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of the State board of agriculture of Connecticut, praying for the passage of the so-called agricultural extension bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CRANE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ashburnham, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called Kenyon "red light" injunction bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minden, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called Kenyon "red light" injunction bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Central Labor Union of Lincoln, Nebr.; of the Central Labor Union of Elkhart, Ind.; of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Therrin, Ill.; and of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Association of Brockton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Laurel, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ROOT presented a petition of M. D. Russell Camp, No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, of Troy, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to widows and minor children of Spanish War veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented memorials of sundry members of the Seventh-day Adventist Churches of Adams Center, Lincklaen Center, Albany, Oneida, Elmira, Schenectady, West Pierpont, Jeddo, Ogdensburg, Watertown, Olean, Vienna, Rome, Lockport, Elliptoville, and Buffalo, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented resolutions adopted by members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Bremerton, Wash., favoring an appropriation for the purchase of Mount Vernon by the Government, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of Rev. Henry G. Ives, of Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (S. 7772) to authorize the condemnation of land for a park at the intersection of Twenty-sixth Street, Twenty-seventh Street, and Q Street NW., and a highway from said park along the boundary of Oak Hill Cemetery and across the north part of square 1284 to Twenty-ninth and R Streets, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1157) thereon.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 8182) granting to the Inter-City Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, the right to construct, acquire, maintain, and operate a railway bridge across the Mississippi River, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1158) thereon.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted a report (No. 1155), accompanied by a bill (S. 8274) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, the bill being a substitute for the following Senate bills heretofore referred to that committee:

S. 43. William Q. Mahan.

S. 646. Elmer Howe.

S. 657. Annie George.

S. 716. Flavius J. Jordan.
 S. 929. Ellen E. Payne.
 S. 1017. Sarah A. Perkins.
 S. 1034. John Murphy.
 S. 1906. John M. Guthrie.
 S. 2368. Fannie L. Graham.
 S. 2431. Reuben Bronson.
 S. 2523. Mary E. Briggs.
 S. 2686. Susannah Elmore.
 S. 2984. John Dodgion.
 S. 3230. Wiley C. Hunter.
 S. 3430. James A. Swaney.
 S. 3450. Aldano Neal.
 S. 3521. Samuel Elliott.
 S. 3537. William Cook.
 S. 3544. Henry E. Hayes.
 S. 3670. Samuel M. Skelton.
 S. 3671. Elijah H. Spencer.
 S. 3724. James H. Cowan.
 S. 3731. William H. Chapman.
 S. 3735. Warner P. Price.
 S. 3744. Jacob Bowser.
 S. 3785. Henry Basemann.
 S. 3789. Elmer Joseph.
 S. 3790. Lorenzo Birch.
 S. 3919. Daniel Van Syckel.
 S. 3976. Frederick H. Williams.
 S. 3982. Titus Rexroad (now known as Titus S. Rector).
 S. 4122. Martha A. Johnson.
 S. 4177. John Moulton.
 S. 4199. James B. Davis.
 S. 4532. Sarah F. Elwell.
 S. 4921. Lyman B. Gillett.
 S. 4971. Sarah J. Wilson.
 S. 5000. Oliver Jones.
 S. 5103. Abel Grovenor.
 S. 5236. Henry Harris.
 S. 5264. Byron M. Standish.
 S. 5281. Jane Starrett.
 S. 5531. William H. Warren.
 S. 5634. George W. Sills.
 S. 5795. James R. C. Fink.
 S. 5822. Arthur F. McNally.
 S. 5940. Walter Niles.
 S. 6005. Amos R. Sutton.
 S. 6032. John H. Howlett.
 S. 6106. George W. Youngs.
 S. 6116. Frankie E. Bedell.
 S. 6206. Joseph Cole.
 S. 6211. Jonas Skinner.
 S. 6280. William Monks.
 S. 6291. Inger A. Steensrud.
 S. 6345. Renhard Habig.
 S. 6430. Marion O. Brown.
 S. 6474. John E. Watkins.
 S. 6552. Samuel Green.
 S. 6638. George H. Batchelder.
 S. 6702. George H. Torrence.
 S. 6769. Levi H. Hahn.
 S. 6788. Joseph Johnson.
 S. 6790. Arbell Skaggs.
 S. 6825. Clara H. Scott.
 S. 6836. Charles W. Ash.
 S. 6844. William H. Clouser.
 S. 6846. Thomas S. Underwood.
 S. 6900. Charlotte Lewis McMahon.
 S. 7075. George W. Thompson.
 S. 7092. Frederick D. Skinner.
 S. 7103. Catherine Benson.
 S. 7113. William Putnam.
 S. 7177. Ezekiel R. Thomas.
 S. 7212. Lucius E. Fletcher.
 S. 7231. Samuel E. Merriam.
 S. 7233. William J. Heal.
 S. 7234. Andrew E. Clark.
 S. 7235. Isaac A. Conant.
 S. 7314. Thomas McKenna.
 S. 7345. Ophelia A. Comstock.
 S. 7350. Mary J. Weeks.
 S. 7386. Luriette S. Case.
 S. 7417. Adaline Minnett.
 S. 7477. John G. K. Ayers.
 S. 7541. Anna M. Johnson.
 S. 7555. Thomas B. Foutty.
 S. 7575. Moses Rowell.

S. 7616. Huldah Nesbitt.
 S. 7645. Charles S. Penley.
 S. 7646. David H. Gray.
 S. 7682. John Snyder.
 S. 7710. Mary M. Croft.
 S. 7712. Riley Hawley.
 S. 7823. Mary E. Workman.
 S. 7857. Hellen L. Chatfield.
 S. 7900. John Sanderson.
 S. 7922. Caroline J. McBratney.
 S. 7949. John C. Vennum.
 S. 7964. John Painter.
 S. 7965. Lefford Mathews.
 S. 7981. Francis W. Crumpton.
 S. 7986. John Wells.
 S. 7995. Charles Herbstreith.
 S. 8018. Joseph Girdler.
 S. 8049. Harvey T. Smith.
 S. 8063. Francis M. Bishop (alias Marion F. Bishop).
 S. 8069. Richard T. Blaikie.
 S. 8078. Marcellus B. Kent.
 S. 8095. George W. Seymour.
 S. 8119. Lucinda M. Fuller.
 S. 8146. John Emanuel Smith.
 S. 8149. Catherine Soper.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted a report (No. 1156), accompanied by a bill (S. 8275), granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, the bill being a substitute for the following Senate bills heretofore referred to that committee:

S. 199. John W. Slaughter.
 S. 443. Warren Hilliard.
 S. 824. Louisa A. Thatcher.
 S. 1360. George Hollederer.
 S. 1766. Charles W. Camp.
 S. 2213. George R. Smith.
 S. 3669. Edward Seaton.
 S. 3720. Florida Kennerly.
 S. 3845. Charles M. Baughman.
 S. 3943. Elizabeth S. Lewerenz.
 S. 5751. Minnie Wadsworth Wood.
 S. 5778. Francis Redmond.
 S. 6015. Charles E. Harris.
 S. 6236. Annie V. Smith.
 S. 6969. Barbara B. Haws.
 S. 7016. Martha A. Hughes.
 S. 7088. Charles L. Stevens.
 S. 7097. Emily W. Tilley.
 S. 7228. James McMahon.
 S. 7320. Israel Wood.
 S. 7347. George W. Thurman.
 S. 7436. Andrew G. Aiken.
 S. 7458. James P. Bartlett.
 S. 7579. Mary F. Read.
 S. 7739. William Cornell.
 S. 7756. Michael Hoffman.
 S. 7808. Ornan F. Hibbard.
 S. 7860. Emma Myers.
 S. 7930. Frederick M. Douglass.
 S. 7950. Sara S. Dowdy.
 S. 8015. Green Hines.
 S. 8074. Esther B. Shultz.

Mr. CUMMINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 25002) to amend section 73 and section 76 of the act of August 27, 1894, reported it with amendment and submitted a report (No. 1159) thereon.

Mr. LODGE. From the Committee on Finance, I report the bill (H. R. 12813) to refund duties collected on lace-making and other machines and parts or accessories thereof imported subsequently to August 5, 1900, and prior to January 1, 1911, without amendment, and I submit a report (No. 1160) thereon. I ask that the report of the House committee be printed as the Senate report to accompany the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. From the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 380) authorizing the granting of permits to the committee on inaugural ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect on March 4, 1913, and so forth, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

I was authorized by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to report this House joint resolution with an amendment providing that one of the spaces in the city of Washington, namely, that opposite the south front of the Treasury Building, should be set apart for the use of the Woman Suffrage Association upon the occasion of their pageant on the 3d day of March. But I was further instructed by the committee that if satisfactory arrangements were made in the meantime with the Secretary of War and the inaugural committee by which the ladies could have the use of this space, then I was to withhold that amendment. Those satisfactory arrangements have been made, and I am in receipt of letters, both from the War Department and from the chairman of the inaugural committee, to that effect. Therefore, in accordance with the instructions of the committee, I report the joint resolution without amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah asks for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. BRISTOW. Let us have it read. I have not the slightest idea what is in it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the joint resolution; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC AND TOLLS.

Mr. SMOOT. From the Committee on Printing I report favorably, with amendments, Senate concurrent resolution 33, providing for the printing, binding, and distribution of 6,000 copies of the Report upon Panama Canal Traffic and Tolls, prepared by Emory R. Johnson, special commissioner, and I ask for its present consideration.

The amendments were, in line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "six" and insert "four," and in line 11, after the words "House of Representatives," to strike out "and 3,000 shall be delivered to the superintendent of the House document room for distribution" and insert "and 1,000 for the use of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals of the Senate," so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there shall be printed and bound in cloth, with accompanying maps, 4,000 copies of the Report upon Panama Canal Traffic and Tolls, prepared for the President by Emory R. Johnson, special commissioner on traffic and tolls; that the copies here ordered shall be printed from plates recently prepared for the Isthmian Canal Commission and now in the possession of the Government Printing Office; and that of the copies printed 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 for the use of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals of the Senate.

The amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. SWANSON, from the Committee on Industrial Expositions, to which was referred Senate resolution 407, providing for the appointment of a committee of Senators to attend and represent the Senate at the unveiling and dedication of a memorial statue to Thomas Jefferson at St. Louis, Mo., on April 30, 1913, in commemoration of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Whereas the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. has informed the Senate that with the approval of Congress, as expressed by an act of March 4, 1909, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has erected upon the site of the World's Fair in the city of St. Louis a memorial to Thomas Jefferson at a cost of \$450,000, in commemoration of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory; and

Whereas this statue of Mr. Jefferson is to be unveiled and dedicated on the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the signing of the Louisiana Purchase treaty, the 30th of April, 1913; and

Whereas the trustees in charge of this great memorial have, through the president of the exposition company, requested the presence of a committee of the United States Senate to participate in the dedicatory services on the day named: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of Senators, to be composed of Mr. Root of New York, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Expositions; Mr. BACON of Georgia, and Mr. GALLINGER of New Hampshire, the Presidents pro tempore of the Senate; Mr. MARTIN of Virginia; Mr. CUMMINS of Iowa; Mr. REED of Missouri; Mr. NELSON of Minnesota; and Mr. STONE of Missouri, be appointed to attend and represent the Senate in the unveiling and dedication of said memorial.

CAROLINE O. BALLARD.

Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution No. 439, to pay to Caroline O. Ballard a sum equal to six months' pay of her late husband, William S. Ballard, a Senate messenger, submitted by Mr. PENROSE on the 23d instant, reported it without amendment.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES.

Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution No. 418, amending Senate resolution No. 79, agreed to August 26, 1912, submitted by Mr. CLAPP on the 6th instant, reported it without amendment.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR JEFF DAVIS.

Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution No. 425, authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the actual expenses incurred by the committee attending the funeral of the late Senator JEFF DAVIS, submitted by Mr. BRISTOW on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution No. 435, setting apart a day for appropriate exercises in commemoration of the life, character, and public services of the late Vice President, submitted by Mr. CUMMINS on the 15th instant, reported it without amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

Mr. McCUMBER. On behalf of the senior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], who is necessarily absent from the Senate, I introduce two bills, which I ask may be read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER (for Mr. CURTIS):

A bill (S. 8276) granting a pension to Emily C. Thompson; and

A bill (S. 8277) granting a pension to Mrs. John S. Brannan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 8278) to provide for the construction of a lighthouse and fog-signal station in the vicinity of Goose Island Flats, Delaware River, N. J.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 8279) to amend an act approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations"; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 8280) for the relief of Louisa Weaver; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 8281) granting an increase of pension to John R. Jones (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 8282) granting a pension to Mary A. Heck, (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON (for Mr. CLARK of Wyoming):

A bill (S. 8283) to promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 8284) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Kendall (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER:

A bill (S. 8285) for the relief of Effie M. Rowse (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CRANE:

A bill (S. 8286) for the relief of Charles A. McHugh; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCLEAN:

A bill (S. 8287) granting an increase of pension to James T. Mather (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 8288) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Foulkes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 8289) granting an increase of pension to Ralph Kent, Jr. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 8290) for the erection of a public building at Washington, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 8291) granting an increase of pension to Bernhardt R. Britton; and

A bill (S. 8292) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kuster; to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. BRANDEGEE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$80,000 for improving the harbor at New Haven, Conn., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey submitted an amendment providing for the further improvement of the Hudson (North) River channel of New York Harbor, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also submitted an amendment relative to the compensation of letter carriers in the City and Rural Delivery Services and clerks in the first and second class post offices who are injured while performing their duties, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Post Office appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas submitted an amendment providing for the revetment and improvement of the right bank of the Mississippi River near North Helena, Ark., etc., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$30,000 for completing the work now being done in protecting the north bank of Arkansas River in front of the Crawford County levee, south of Van Buren, and so forth, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRONNA submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$10,000 for the establishment of a national game preserve, to be known as the North Dakota National Game Preserve, upon the land embraced within the boundaries of the Sully's Hill National Park, N. Dak., and so forth, intended to be proposed by him to the agriculture appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHIVELY submitted an amendment proposing to change the location and straighten the course of the channel of the Grand Calumet River through the lands of the Gary Land Co. and the Indiana Steel Co., and so forth, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OWEN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 for payment of salaries of employees and other expenses of advertisement and sale in connection with the disposition of the unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, and so forth, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make a per capita payment of such amounts as he may deem advisable to the enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes entitled under existing laws to share in the funds of those tribes, and so forth, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to expend \$10,000 out of any funds in the Treasury belonging to the Choctaw Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, for the use and benefit of the Old Goodland Indian Industrial School near Hugo, Okla., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment providing for the expenses incident to and in connection with the collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRANE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$1,500 to pay to the town of Winthrop, Mass., being one-half of the cost of a sidewalk and edgestones to be constructed on that portion of Revere Street abutting the Fort Banks Military Reservation, intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CANCELLATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Mr. PERKY. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 442), as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to advise the Senate whether or not the department contemplates the cancellation of any homestead entries upon any of the United States reclamation projects in Idaho because of the failure of entrymen to make payment covering the operation and maintenance charges, and if so, the names of the entrymen and a description of the location of their entries.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho if he has received any intimation that such a move was to be made on the part of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. PERKY. I have received information in regard to the matter from very reliable sources and from associations whose membership is directly interested in the subject.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to have the resolution again read, as I did not hear the first part of it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be again read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

ERNEST C. STAHL.

Mr. CATRON. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill (S. 7620) for the relief of Ernest C. Stahl was indefinitely postponed.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. CATRON. I move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Mr. ROOT. A few days ago the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] asked that an order be entered to recall from the House the bill (S. 4355) incorporating the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the bill (S. 4356) incorporating the National Academy of Arts and Letters. I move that the votes by which the bill (S. 4355) incorporating the National Institute of Arts and Letters was passed be reconsidered, and that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ROOT. From the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 18841) incorporating the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The bill is identical with the Senate bill which has just been postponed indefinitely, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, unless it is absolutely necessary that the matter be disposed of immediately, I should like to see what the bill is before we act upon it.

Mr. LODGE. The request is simply to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill which has passed the Senate. The bills are identical. The Senate bill was recalled from the other House on my motion to permit the substitution to be made.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Very well.

Mr. SHIVELY. I ask that the bill be read, and I understand the Senator from New York to say that the bill is identical with the one which passed the Senate and that the only purpose of this movement is to expedite its final passage.

Mr. ROOT. Precisely.

Mr. SHIVELY. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from New York, I made the request that the bill (S. 4355) incorporating the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the bill (S. 4356) incorporating the National Academy of Arts and Letters be recalled from the House. I ask that the order recalling Senate bill 4356 be vacated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection that order will be made.

LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 26680) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WETMORE. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and accede to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. WARREN, Mr. WETMORE, and Mr. FOSTER the conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL OF PARIS.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 6380) to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House, and agree to the same.

J. H. GALLINGER,

CHARLES CURTIS,

THOMAS S. MARTIN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

HENRY D. CLAYTON,

JOHN W. DAVIS,

JOHN A. STERLING,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the bill (S. 3175) entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States" having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Strike out the text inserted by the House amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the word 'alien' wherever used in this act shall include any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, or who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in accordance with law; but this definition shall not be held to include Indians not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. That the term 'United States' as used in the title as well as in the various sections of this act shall be construed to mean the United States and any waters, territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, nothing contained in this act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens. That the term 'seaman' as used in this act shall include every person signed on the ship's articles and employed in any capacity on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place.

"That this act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the General Government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said Government.

"Sec. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of \$5 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted as provided in this act, entering the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle. The tax imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation bringing such aliens to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessel or other vehicle, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year, immediately preceding such entrance, in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possession of the United States, nor on account of aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: *Provided*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, by agreement with transportation lines, as provided in section 23

of this act, may arrange in some other manner for the payment of the tax imposed by this section upon any or all aliens seeking admission from foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That said tax, when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands, shall be paid into the treasury of said islands, to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further*, That in the cases of aliens applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory and rejected, the head tax collected shall upon application be refunded to the alien: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to aliens arriving in Guam or Hawaii; but if any such alien, not having become a citizen of the United States, shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American Continent the provisions of this section shall apply.

"Sec. 3. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their reembarkation at a foreign port the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; all children under 16 years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; persons who can not become eligible, under existing law, to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by treaties, conventions, or agreements that may hereafter be entered into. The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchant, bankers, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, or to their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign-born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or

occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section 19 of this act.

"That after four months from the approval of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

"All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: *Provided*, That any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relatives shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips, of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, each containing not less than 30 nor more than 40 words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in the various languages and dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. No two aliens coming in the same vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation shall be tested with the same slip. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States solely for the purpose of escaping from religious persecution; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case; but such determination shall not become final until a period of 30 days has elapsed. Within three days after such determination the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall cause to be published a brief statement reciting the substance of the application, the facts presented at the hearing and his determination thereon, in three daily newspapers of general circulation in three of the principal cities of the United States. At any time during said period of 30 days any person dissatisfied with the ruling may appeal to the district court of the United States of the district into which the labor is sought to be brought, which court or the judge thereof in vacation shall have jurisdiction to try de novo such question of necessity, and the decision in such court shall be final. Such appeal shall operate as a supersedeas: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further*, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President shall refuse to permit such citizens or subjects of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress, from bringing

into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign Governments nor to their suites, families, or guests: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall exclude the wife or minor children of a citizen of the United States.

"SEC. 4. That the importation into the United States of any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States any alien for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or shall hold or attempt to hold any alien for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place, for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, any alien, in pursuance of such illegal importation, shall in every such case be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years and by a fine of not more than \$5,000. Jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of the felonies hereinbefore set forth shall be in any district to or into which said alien is brought in pursuance of said importation by the person or persons accused, or in any district in which a violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section occur. That any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this act which relate to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, attempt thereafter to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than two years. In all prosecutions under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

"SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit the importation or migration of any contract laborer or contract laborers into the United States, unless such contract laborer or contract laborers are exempted under the provisions of section 3 of this act, and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of \$1,000, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such aliens thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years; and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section 5 of this act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit any alien to come into the United States by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States may advertise, and by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers make known, the inducements they offer for immigration thereof, respectively.

"SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any person, association, society, company, partnership, corporation, or others engaged in the business of transporting aliens to the United States, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels, directly or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, to solicit, invite, or encourage any alien to come into the United States, and anyone violating any provision hereof shall be subject to either the civil or the criminal prose-

cution prescribed by section 5 of this act; or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel has brought or caused to be brought to a port of the United States any alien so solicited, invited, or encouraged to come by such owner, master, officer, or agent, such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of \$400 for each and every such violation; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while the fine imposed remains unpaid; nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such questions upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that the provisions of this section are persistently violated by or on behalf of any transportation company, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to deny to such company the privilege of landing alien immigrant passengers of any or all classes at United States ports for such a period as in his judgment may be necessary to insure an observance of such provisions: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be held to prevent transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements confined strictly to stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein.

"SEC. 8. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in.

"SEC. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to the United States any alien afflicted with idiocy, insanity, imbecility, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$200 for each and every violation of the provisions of this section. It shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien afflicted with any mental or physical defect of a nature which may affect his ability to earn a living, as contemplated in section 3 of this act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was so afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such mental or physical defect might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$25 for each and every violation of this provision. It shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien who is excluded by the provisions of section 3 of this act because unable to read or who can not become eligible, under existing law, to become a citizen of the United States by naturalization, as provided in section 3 of this act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that these disabilities might have been detected by the exercise of reasonable precaution prior to the departure of such aliens from a foreign port such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$100 for each and every violation of this provision. And no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while

the fine remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and costs, such sum to be named by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

"SEC. 10. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section 23 of this act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to prevent the landing of such alien in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the immigration officers, and the failure of any such owner, officer, or agent to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in each case of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, or agent of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of \$1,000 shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, or agent violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

"SEC. 11. That whenever he may deem such action necessary the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, detail immigrant inspectors and matrons of the United States Immigration Service for duty on vessels carrying immigrant or emigrant passengers, or passengers other than first and second cabin passengers, between ports of the United States and foreign ports. On such voyages said inspectors and matrons shall remain in that part of the vessel where immigrant passengers are carried. It shall be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to observe such passengers during the voyage, and report to the immigration authorities in charge at the port of landing any information of value in determining the admissibility of such passengers under the laws regulating immigration of aliens into the United States. It shall further be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to observe violations of the provisions of such laws and the violation of such provisions of the "passenger act" of August 2, 1882, as amended, as relate to the care and treatment of immigrant passengers at sea, and report the same to the proper United States officials at ports of landing. Whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor so directs, a surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, detailed to the Immigration Service, not lower in rank than a passed assistant surgeon, shall be received and carried on any vessel transporting immigrant or emigrant passengers, or passengers other than first and second cabin passengers, between ports of the United States and foreign ports. Such surgeons shall be permitted to investigate and examine the condition of all immigrant and emigrant passengers in relation to any provisions of the laws regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States and such provisions of the "passenger act" of August 2, 1882, as amended, as relate to the care and treatment of immigrant passengers at sea, and shall immediately report any violation of said laws to the master or commanding officer of the vessel, and shall also report said violations to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor within 24 hours after the arrival of the vessel at the port of entry in the United States. Such surgeon shall accompany the master or captain of the vessel in his visits to the sanitary officers of the ports of call during the voyage, and, should contagious or infectious diseases prevail at any port where passengers are received, he shall request all reasonable precautionary measures for the health of persons on board. Such surgeon on arrival at ports of the United States shall also, if requested by the examining board, furnish any information he may possess in regard to immigrants arriving on the vessel to which he has been detailed. While on duty such surgeons shall wear the prescribed uniform of their service and shall be provided with first-class accommodations on such vessel at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act. For every violation of this section any person, including any transportation company, owning or operating the vessel in which such violation occurs shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the next United States port of arrival is located the sum of \$1,000 for each and every day during which such violation continues, the term "violation" to include the refusal of any person having authority so to do to permit any such immigrant inspector, matron, or surgeon to be received on board such vessel, as provided in this section, and also the refusal of the master or commanding officer of any such vessel to permit the inspections

and visits of any such surgeon, as provided in this section, and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability of such fine, or while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of all such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fines and costs, such sum to be named by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

"SEC. 12. That upon the arrival of any alien by water at any point within the United States on the North American Continent from a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or at any port of the said insular possessions from any foreign port, from a port in the United States on the North American Continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer, owners, or consignees of the steamer, sailing, or other vessel having said alien on board to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said list, contain full and accurate information as to each alien as follows: Full name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); whether able to read; nationality; country of birth; race; country of last permanent residence; name and address of the nearest relative in the country from which the alien came; seaport for landing in the United States; final destination, if any, beyond the port of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; by whom passage was paid; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his or her name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether a person who believes in or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieves in or is opposed to organized government, or who advocates the assassination of public officials, or is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; the alien's condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause; and such master or commanding officer, owners, or consignees shall also furnish information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and the foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens. That it shall further be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American Continent to a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or from any port of the said insular possession to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American Continent, or to a port of another insular possession of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure a list which shall contain full and accurate information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien passengers, and all citizens of the United States or insular possessions of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country, taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read; nationality; country of birth; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence in the United States or insular possessions thereof; if a citizen of the United States or of the insular possessions thereof, whether native born or naturalized; intended future permanent residence; and time and port of last arrival in the United States or insular possessions thereof; and such master or commanding officer shall also furnish information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and port of debarkation of the United States citizens departing who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country, and no master of any such vessel shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has deposited such list or lists with the immigration officials at the port of departure and made oath that they are full and complete as to the name and other information herein required concerning each person of the classes specified taken on board

his vessel; and any neglect or omission to comply with the requirements of this section shall be punishable as provided in section 14 of this act: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, when expedient, arrange for the delivery of such lists of outgoing aliens at a later date: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every resident alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian or Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read; nationality; country of birth; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence in the United States; intended future permanent residence; and time and port of last arrival in the United States; and if a United States citizen, whether native born or naturalized.

"SEC. 13. That all aliens arriving by water at the ports of the United States shall be listed in convenient groups, the names of those coming from the same locality to be assembled so far as practicable, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than 30 names. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the list in which his name, etc., is contained, and his number on said list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical and oral examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens is of any of the classes excluded from admission into the United States by section 3 of this act, and that also according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said lists or manifests concerning each of said aliens named therein is correct and true in every respect. That the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests and make oath or affirmation in like manner before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, stating his professional experience and qualifications as a physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the said aliens named therein, and that the said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of said aliens. If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examinations and the verifications of the lists or manifests shall be made by some competent surgeon employed by the owners of the said vessels, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

"SEC. 14. That it shall be unlawful for the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to refuse or fail to deliver to the immigration officials the accurate and full manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessel required by this act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a refusal or failure, or that the lists delivered are not accurate and full, such master or commanding officer shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of \$10 for each alien concerning whom such accurate and full manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as prescribed by this act. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

"SEC. 15. That upon the arrival at a port of the United States of any vessel bringing aliens it shall be the duty of the proper immigration officials to go or to send competent assistants to the vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel upon which said aliens are brought to any port of the United States from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remain on board, would, under the provisions of

this act bind the said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees: *Provided*, That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States, said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees, and each of them shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safekeeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention, pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section 18 thereof. Any refusal or failure to comply with the provisions hereof to be punished in the manner specified in section 18 of this act.

"SEC. 16. That the physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, and who shall certify, for the information of the immigration officers and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers in any such alien; or, should medical officers of the United States Public Health Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Medical officers of the United States Public Health Service who have had especial training in the diagnosis of insanity and mental defect shall be detailed for duty or employed at all large ports of entry, and such medical officers shall be provided with suitable facilities for the detention and examination of all arriving aliens in whom insanity or mental defect is suspected, and the services of interpreters shall be provided for such examination. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens, including those seeking admission or readmission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States under this act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors, except as hereinafter provided in regard to boards of special inquiry. Immigrant inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to board and search for aliens any vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle in which they believe aliens are being brought into the United States. Said inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, pass through, or reside in the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence; and any person to whom such an oath has been administered, under the provisions of this act, who shall knowingly or willfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in any way affecting or in relation to the right of any alien to admission, or readmission to, or to pass through, or to reside in the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section 125 of the act approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States." Any commissioner of immigration or inspector in charge shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses before said inspectors and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being conducted by an immigrant inspector may, in the event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpoena issued by any commissioner of immigration or inspector in charge, or refusal to testify before said immigrant inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said immigrant inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify; and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. That any person, including employees, officials, or agents of transportation companies, who shall assault, resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty under this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or

by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and any person who shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall on conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 nor more than 10 years. Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry. In the event of rejection by the board of special inquiry, in all cases where an appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is permitted by this act, the alien shall be so informed and shall have the right to be represented by counsel or other advisor on such appeal. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of any alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien whose right to land is so challenged before a board of special inquiry for its investigation.

"SEC. 17. That boards of special inquiry shall be appointed by the commissioner of immigration or inspector in charge at the various ports of arrival as may be necessary for the prompt determination of all cases of immigrants detained at such ports under the provisions of the law. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigrant officials in the service as the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall from time to time designate as qualified to serve on such boards. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the maintenance of a permanent board of special inquiry for service at any sea or land border port is not warranted, regularly constituted boards may be detailed from other stations for temporary service at such port, or, if that be impracticable, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall authorize the creation of boards of special inquiry by the immigration officials in charge at such ports, and shall determine what Government officials or other persons shall be eligible for service on such boards. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been duly held shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before such boards shall be separate and apart from the public. Such boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings and of all such testimony as may be produced before them; and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of the said board may appeal through the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival and the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay any action in regard to the final disposal of any alien whose case is so appealed until the receipt by the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival of such decision, which shall be rendered solely upon the evidence adduced before the board of special inquiry. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of a board of special inquiry if adverse to the admission of such alien shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided*, That the decision of a board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section 3 of this act.

"SEC. 18. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back, in accommodations of the same class in which they arrived, to the country whence they respectively came, on the vessels bringing them. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came. That it shall be unlawful for any master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel to refuse to receive back on board thereof, or on board of any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, such aliens; or to fail to detain them thereon; or to refuse or fail to return them in the manner aforesaid to the foreign port from which they came; or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land; or to make any charge for the return of any such alien; or to take any security from him for the payment of such charge; or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or knowingly to bring to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected or arrested and deported under any provision of this act, unless

prior to reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply for admission, as required by section 3 hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located, or in which any vessel of the line may be found, the sum of \$300 for each and every violation of any provision of this section; and no vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this act if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this act; and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation, and a witness fee in the sum of \$1 per day for each day such person is so detained, may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, or such alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than \$500, with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation. No alien certified, as provided in section 16 of this act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form, or from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature, shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless with the express permission of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service to the effect that the health or safety of an insane alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, be held for treatment until such time as such alien may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such rejected alien, such accompanying alien may also be excluded, and the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel in which such alien and accompanying alien are brought shall be required to return said alien and accompanying alien in the same manner as vessels are required to return other rejected aliens.

"SEC. 19. That any alien, at any time within three years after entry, who shall enter the United States in violation of law; any alien who within three years after entry becomes a public charge from causes existing prior to the landing; except as hereinafter provided, any alien who is hereafter sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude, committed within three years after the entry of the alien to the United States; any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution after such alien shall have entered the United States, or who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute; any alien who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute; any alien who shall import or attempt to import any person for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported as a prostitute, or as a procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien convicted and im-

prisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section 4 hereof; any alien, at any time within three years after entry, who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner General of Immigration, or at any time not designated by immigration officials, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported: *Provided*, That the provision of this section respecting the deportation of aliens convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude shall not apply to one who has been pardoned, nor shall such deportation be made or directed if the court sentencing such alien for such crime shall, at the time of imposing judgment or passing sentence, make a recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that such alien shall not be deported in pursuance of this act; nor shall any alien convicted as aforesaid be deported until after the termination of his imprisonment: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section, with the exceptions hereinbefore noted, shall be applicable to the classes of aliens therein mentioned irrespective of the time of their entry into the United States. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this act or of any law or treaty now existing, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be final.

"SEC. 20. That the deportation of aliens provided for in this act shall, at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be to the country whence they came or to the foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which they embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States, or if such aliens are held by the country from which they entered the United States not to be subjects or citizens of such country, and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens, or to the country in which they resided prior to entering the country from which they entered the United States. If effected at any time within five years after the entry of the alien, such deportation, including one-half of the entire cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that can not be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act, and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of such vessels or transportation line by which such aliens respectively came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this act. If such deportation is effected later than five years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is made by reason of causes arising subsequent to entry, the cost thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act. A failure or refusal on the part of the masters, agents, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to take on board, guard safely, and transport to the destination specified any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this act shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed in section 18 of this act: *Provided*, That when in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of such alien is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner. Pending the final disposal of the case of any alien so taken into custody he may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than \$500 with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

"SEC. 21. That any alien liable to be excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible, nevertheless be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the giving of a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts

thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name and by the proper law officers either of the United States Government or of any State, Territory, district, county, town, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

"SEC. 22. That wherever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without any danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father or other responsible person is willing to bear the expense of the treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

"SEC. 23. That the Commissioner General of Immigration shall perform all his duties under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Under such direction he shall have charge of the administration of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder; he shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such forms of bond, reports, entries, and other papers, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss, and shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at any time within three years after entry, at the expense of the appropriations for the enforcement of this act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed; he shall prescribe rules for the entry and inspection of aliens along the borders of Canada and Mexico, so as not to unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy persons in ordinary travel between the United States and said countries, and shall have power to enter into contracts with transportation lines for the said purpose; it shall be the duty of the Commissioner General of Immigration to detail officers of the Immigration Service from time to time as may be necessary, in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and other territory of the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the provisions of law in relation to the deportation of aliens who have become public charges. He may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whenever in his judgment such action may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act, detail immigration officers, and also surgeons of the United States Public Health Service employed under this act for service in foreign countries. The duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations shall be of an administrative character, to be prescribed in detail by regulations prepared under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided*, That for the purpose of making effective the provisions of this section relating to the protection of aliens from fraud and loss, and also the provisions of section 30 of this act, relating to the distribution of aliens, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall establish and maintain immigrant stations at such interior places as may be necessary, and, in the discretion of the said Secretary, aliens in transit from ports of landing to such interior stations shall be accompanied by immigrant inspectors.

"SEC. 24. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officers, clerks, and employees shall hereafter be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883: *Provided*, That said Secretary, in the enforcement of that portion of this act which excludes contract laborers,

may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil-service act, or to the various acts relative to the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this act \$50,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 18, 1894, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

"SEC. 25. That the district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this act. That it shall be the duty of the United States district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such writ when brought by the United States under this act. Such prosecutions or suits may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur or at which the person charged with such violation may be found. That no suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

"SEC. 26. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may prescribe, and all receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold at any such immigrant station.

"SEC. 27. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officers in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

"SEC. 28. That any person who knowingly aids or assists any anarchist or any person who believes in or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or who disbelieves in or is opposed to organized government, or all forms of law, or who advocates the assassination of public officials, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, to enter the United States, or who conspires or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist or person aforesaid to enter therein shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"SEC. 29. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign Governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who,

under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

"Sec. 30. That there shall be maintained a division of information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall provide such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens at the immigrant stations of the United States and to such other persons as may desire the same. When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent or agents to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein. While on duty at any immigrant station such agents shall be subject to all the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, for violation of any such regulations, deny to the agent guilty of such violation any of the privileges herein granted.

"Sec. 31. That any person, including the owner, agent, consignee, or master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, who shall knowingly sign on the ship's articles, or bring to the United States as one of the crew of such vessel, any alien, with intent to permit such alien to land in the United States in violation of the laws and treaties of the United States regulating the immigration of aliens, or who shall falsely and knowingly represent to the immigration authorities at the port of arrival that any such alien is a bona fide member of the crew, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

"Sec. 32. That no alien excluded from admission into the United States by any law or treaty of the United States regulating the immigration of aliens, and employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, shall be permitted to land in the United States, except temporarily for medical treatment, or pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor providing for the ultimate removal or deportation of such alien from the United States, and the negligent failure of the owner, agent, consignee, or master of such vessel to detain on board any such alien after notice in writing by the immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival, and to deport such alien, if required by such immigration officer or by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall render such owner, agent, consignee, or master liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

"Sec. 33. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of the preceding section to pay off or discharge any alien employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, unless duly admitted pursuant to the laws and treaties of the United States regulating the immigration of aliens: *Provided*, That in case any such alien intends to reship on board any other vessel bound to any foreign port or place he shall be allowed to land for the purpose of so reshipping, and may be paid off, discharged, and permitted to remove his effects, anything in such laws or treaties or in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, provided due notice of such proposed action first be given to the principal immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival.

"Sec. 34. That any alien seaman who shall desert his vessel in a port of the United States or who shall land therein contrary to the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States, and shall, at any time within three years thereafter, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and brought before a board of special inquiry for examination as to his qualifications for admission to the United States, and if not admitted said alien seaman shall be deported at the expense of

the appropriation for this act as provided in section 20 of this act.

"Sec. 35. That it shall be unlawful for any vessel carrying passengers between a port of the United States and a port of a foreign country, upon arrival in the United States, to have on board employed thereon any alien afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis in any form, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, if it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, from an examination made by a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service, and is so certified by such officer, that any such alien was so afflicted at the time he was shipped or engaged and taken on board such vessel and that the existence of such affliction might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time; and for every such alien so afflicted on board any such vessel at the time of arrival the owner, agent, consignee, or master thereof shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$25; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine and while it remains unpaid: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That such fine may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be mitigated or remitted.

"Sec. 36. That upon arrival of any vessel in the United States from any foreign port or place it shall be the duty of the owner, agent, consignee, or master thereof to deliver to the principal immigration officer in charge of the port of arrival lists containing the names of all aliens employed on such vessel, stating the positions they respectively hold in the ship's company, when and where they were respectively shipped or engaged, and specifying those to be paid off and discharged in the port of arrival; or lists containing so much of such information as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall by regulation prescribe; and after the arrival of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, agent, consignee, or master to report to such immigration officer, in writing, as soon as discovered, all cases in which any such alien has deserted the vessel, giving a description of such alien, together with any information likely to lead to his apprehension; and before the departure of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, agent, consignee, or master to deliver to such immigration officer a further list containing the names of all alien employees who were not employed thereon at the time of the arrival, but who will leave port thereon at the time of her departure, and also the names of those, if any, who have been paid off and discharged, and of those, if any, who have deserted or landed or been duly admitted; and in case of the failure of such owner, agent, consignee, or master so to deliver either of the said lists of such aliens arriving and departing, respectively, or so to report such cases of desertion, or landing, such owner, agent, consignee, or master shall, if required by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of \$10 for each alien concerning whom correct lists are not delivered or a true report is not made as above required; and no such vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

"Sec. 37. The word 'person' as used in this act shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case may be, and shall include corporations, companies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any director, officer, agent, or employee of any corporation, company, or association acting within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, or association, as well as that of the person acting for or in behalf of such corporation, company, or association.

"Sec. 38. That this act, except as otherwise provided in section 3, shall take effect and be enforced from and after July 1, 1913. The act of March 26, 1910, amending the act of February 20, 1907, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States; the act of February 20, 1907, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section 34 thereof; the act of March 3, 1903, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section 34 thereof; and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby

repealed on and after the taking effect of this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal, alter, or amend existing laws relating to the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, nor to repeal, alter, or amend section 6, chapter 453, third session, Fifty-eighth Congress, approved February 6, 1905, or the act approved August 2, 1882, entitled 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea,' and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceedings brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this act, except as mentioned in the last proviso of section 19 hereof; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this act are hereby continued in force and effect."

H. C. LODGE,
WM. P. DILLINGHAM,
LE ROY PERCY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
JOHN L. BURNETT,
AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I regret very much to say that after the conference report had been agreed to in the other House it was found that a change which had been made in one of the Senate provisions had been put in the wrong place. The conference committee desired to mitigate or relax, if they could, the law in regard to aliens who had taken out their first papers declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States. In doing that a provision was placed at the beginning of the bill, where it would have the effect, as was found on examination, of nullifying the deportation clause in case of the white-slave traffic and also in cases of disease or crime. It therefore becomes absolutely necessary to transpose the clause to the proper place. It is with regret that I do so, Mr. President, but the error is such that it is absolutely necessary to take back the conference report, so that the error may be corrected. I therefore move that the Senate further insist on its disagreement to the amendment and ask for a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. LODGE, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and Mr. PERCY conferees on the part of the Senate.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 7160) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House of Representatives, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. McCUMBER, Mr. BURNHAM, and Mr. GORE conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 8034) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House of Representatives, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. McCUMBER, Mr. BURNHAM, and Mr. GORE conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 8035) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House of Representatives, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two

Houses thereon, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. McCUMBER, Mr. BURNHAM, and Mr. GORE conferees on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following House bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

H. R. 3967. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Fugill;

H. R. 27806. An act granting a pension to Mary MacArthur;

H. R. 27874. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 28282. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; and

H. R. 28379. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia obtained the floor.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. SANDERS. It is for a matter which I think will cause no debate.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. SANDERS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 8273) authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of condemned cannon and cannon balls.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CATRON. I move to amend the bill by inserting—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will first ask is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. I object. I desire to have the bill go over until to-morrow for an amendment.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I might state for the information of Senators that this is a kind of omnibus bill, covering various other bills on this subject that have been introduced, and I shall therefore feel at liberty to accept any amendment which may be suggested by the Senator from North Dakota, if he wishes to offer one on a similar line.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think there was a bill on the subject introduced last summer. I will ask the Senator if he will not allow the bill to go over until to-morrow, so that I can look into it and see what amendment I desire to offer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over on the objection of the Senator from North Dakota.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 22871, known as the agricultural extension department bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 22871) to establish agricultural extension departments in connection with agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE].

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I desire to offer two amendments to the original bill. I send them to the desk and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of section 2, page 2, line 10, it is proposed to insert "and the farm management and farm practice work of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I desire to state, Mr. President, that that is the amendment perfected by the Senator from Ohio. Representatives of the department who presented it to him have added a few more words to it. It is in the language sub-

mitted by them, with the signatures of the gentlemen who had it under consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The second amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of section 8 it is proposed to insert the following:

The provisions of this act are hereby extended to the Territories, namely, to Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico: *Provided, however*, That no distribution of funds shall be made to the agricultural colleges of such Territories until the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that such colleges are prepared to avail themselves of the same.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish simply to say, Mr. President, that that amendment was also prepared in deference to the request of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] and other Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator whether the amendment refers to Porto Rico as a Territory?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes; Porto Rico is referred to as a Territory.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think that is not technically correct.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I know that; and for that reason, while referring to them as Territories, the amendment names the three, because just exactly what they are I do not know.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall object to that, because I think it is rather deplorable to incorporate into the law a designation of this sort which is incorrect. Hawaii is a Territory, and I suppose Alaska is or is to become one; but I suggest that, in place of using the term "Territory" in connection with Porto Rico, we insert the words "and the District of Porto Rico" or "Porto Rico," so as to make a distinction.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Would the Senator also say "the District of Alaska"?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the language is not so objectionable with regard to Alaska.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I was informed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] that the Supreme Court had decided in a certain case before the court not very long ago that Alaska is a Territory.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. We might avoid trouble by simply retaining the three names without designating them as Territories or otherwise.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think that would be desirable.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am not opposed to the amendment at all, but I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry. As I understand, the pending question is upon the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE]. Is it in order now to amend the original proposition until the substitute is perfected?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is clearly of the opinion that it is in order to first perfect the original bill and then the substitute will be presented.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think the Chair is right. I wish to suggest to the Senator from Vermont that he make the same modifications in his substitute that have been made in the original bill, so that it will be taken care of in either event.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia modifies his amendment. The amendment as modified will be read.

The SECRETARY. At the end of section 8 it is proposed to add the following:

The provisions of this act are hereby extended to Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico: *Provided, however*, That no distribution of funds shall be made to the agricultural colleges of Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico until the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that such colleges are prepared to avail themselves of the same.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as modified.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is now upon the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, for the purpose of perfecting the bill I offer an amendment to come in on page 3, line 20. I ask that the amendment be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota will be read.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, line 20, after the word "Treasury," it is proposed to insert the following:

Provided further, That no State shall pay out any part of the appropriation provided in this act to any agricultural college until the gov-

ernor of said State and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States shall jointly approve the questions or departments of study that are being or are proposed to be offered in said college or colleges.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I made an inquiry about the necessity for this amendment when last we had the matter before us. The inquiry was assumed to be answered by reading sections of the bill, but I do not think there is anything in the bill which renders unnecessary the proposition contained in this amendment. Section 7, on page 6 of the original bill of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE], provides:

SEC. 7. That for the support in each State college of agriculture and the mechanic arts of an extension department or division the sum of \$640,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, of which annual appropriation \$10,000 shall be allotted to each of the 48 States for the benefit of such extension departments.

The object of this amendment is to insure that this appropriation of \$640,000 annually shall be given to those colleges which the governor of the State and the Secretary of Agriculture jointly shall hold are colleges whose principal purpose is instruction in agriculture, and that this is the prime purpose of the colleges. We have agricultural colleges in our States that we are unable to differentiate from any other college, except that they give some little instruction in agriculture. The course ought to be such that we would be able to differentiate the agricultural college from the ordinary State university or college. Certainly no harm can come from requiring that this sum shall be paid only when the course taught in agriculture shall be such as shall be approved by the governor of the State and by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I ask for the reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment will be again read.

The Secretary again read the proposed amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not pass. Our agricultural colleges have been organized for years. The large majority of them are doing splendid work. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows that they receive from the States and from other sources several times as much as they receive from the National Government. At this late day, to make the departure that is proposed, that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the right to fix the courses of study in the State colleges of agriculture, I think would be a great mistake.

I wish I could feel sure that the Government would permanently have in the office of Secretary of Agriculture a man who is the equal of the average president of the State colleges of agriculture. I do not believe there is a stronger body of men engaged in public service, certainly not in educational service, than the presidents and faculties of our colleges of agriculture. This amendment subjects their entire course of study to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture—

Mr. TILLMAN. Whoever he may be.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Whoever he may be—good or bad. I think it would be a great mistake.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I think the Senator did not listen carefully to the reading of the amendment or he would realize that he is in error in the statement that this matter is to be determined exclusively by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It says "the governor of said State and the Secretary of Agriculture."

Mr. McCUMBER. It is to be determined by the governor of the State and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. But suppose they disagree? Then it has not been approved by both.

Mr. McCUMBER. I can not imagine that the Secretary of Agriculture, whose sole function is to look after the agricultural interests of the country, would disagree with the governor of the State, unless that disagreement were based upon the belief that the agricultural course was insufficient, and that in reality the funds were being used for other purposes.

The only object of this amendment is that we may know definitely what is the scope and purpose of the appropriation—that it is for agricultural purposes, and that it should be limited to agricultural purposes. The States are now appropriating enough for their State universities for general education; and if we are to appropriate the millions of dollars that are provided in this bill for agricultural purposes, there ought to be some authority to determine whether or not an institution is complying with what Congress itself intends shall be complied with in the matter of the extension of this agricultural work.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I understand perfectly the object of the amendment, and I sympathize, in part, with it. I am thoroughly in favor of making these agricultural colleges genuine agriculture colleges. So far as my own State is concerned,

there could be no possible embarrassment from the adoption of this measure in its practical operation, because I am glad to say that our agriculture college is distinctively an agricultural college and is subject to none of the criticisms that were evidently in the minds of those who drew the original amendment which the Senator from North Dakota presented on Friday. But I do not believe a Secretary of Agriculture ought to be given the power of passing on the courses of study in all the agricultural colleges of the United States.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I do.

Mr. McCUMBER. May I ask the Senator who should have the power of determining that question?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I think the authorities of the State can properly determine it. I can not doubt but that there is an influence in the States for agricultural education that can be trusted. There are many whose opinions I would rather have than that of the average man who might be Secretary of Agriculture. I would rather have the opinion of the president of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture or the president of the Iowa College of Agriculture or the president of the Illinois College of Agriculture, or half a dozen more whom I might mention, than the opinions of the men I am sure would fill the office of Secretary of Agriculture. I can not think we could ask at this late time—

Mr. McCUMBER. If the Senator will allow me—

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Let me finish my sentence, and then I will yield.

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. At the end of 50 years of operation of our agricultural colleges, I do not think we should now undertake to remove from the present authorities their power to handle this matter.

Now, I will answer the Senator's question.

Mr. McCUMBER. There is considerable complaint in several of our States—there is complaint in my own State from some quarters—that the agricultural college is duplicating, to some extent, the work of the State university. I do not know to what extent that is true, because I do not know the curriculum of the agricultural college. But I do believe that we should have some means of knowing the extent and the scope of agricultural education in those colleges which will be benefited by the appropriations provided. We should know what their work should be limited to. We should have that clearly defined. We should, if possible, see that those colleges shall be more and more definitely agricultural in their character, and especially that they shall not be unduly duplicating, as is now the case in some of the States, the work of the State universities.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I thought the Senator was asking me a question.

Mr. McCUMBER. Let me just finish my sentence.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The Senator asked me to yield for a question. I think I have the floor.

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not wish to have the money expended for duplicated work.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia has the floor, and Senators desiring to interrupt him will please get permission through the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wanted the Senator to finish his question and let me answer it. I will answer now, Mr. President, not his question, but his statement.

I want to say that I cordially sympathize with the desire to prevent these colleges of agriculture from duplicating in any sense the classical work of the universities. That trouble has existed in a number of places. I am glad to say that in my own State we have completely relieved our institution of the trouble. It is rather a local question than a national question.

So far as the present appropriation goes we have included provisions that will guard the appropriation from misuse. The amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota goes not simply to this appropriation, but to the entire course of study of these agricultural colleges. It goes to the original act providing for them and the amendments thereto through which the work of the college proper is governed.

Personally, I think the laws have not been as completely enforced as they might be in that regard. I think the reports now required to be made to the Secretary of the Interior might perhaps be enlarged without giving to any particular part of the Government the exclusive privilege of passing upon the courses of study.

So far as this appropriation is concerned the bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not certify to the Treasury the extension work appropriation unless he has examined the reports made by those managing the work to the governor of the

State and sent to the Secretary of Agriculture by the governor of the State, and unless, as a result of those reports, the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the college is in good faith carrying out the purposes of this appropriation and doing the actual work which it contemplates. Otherwise the Secretary of Agriculture will not certify that particular State to the Treasury for its check. The Secretary of the Treasury will not pay the money to the State until the Secretary of Agriculture gives his certificate that the work is being done by the college as this bill requires. In case the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that the college is not doing the work required by this bill, then he shall report the fact to Congress, and unless Congress disagrees with his view and directs payment the payment will not be made.

So, if the Senator from North Dakota will observe the provisions of the bill so far as this fund is concerned, he will see that we have sought to guard the proposition fully; and I think we have guarded it, because this money must be spent in the way directed by the bill or else the Secretary of Agriculture will not give his certificate for the next year's appropriation, and the appropriation can not be had unless Congress overrules the Secretary of Agriculture.

So far as the actual study that is being done in the colleges, this bill does not touch it. It concerns the work of the experiment stations and the scientific investigations of the colleges. I do not believe the majority of the States would be willing to see the courses of study at their colleges of agriculture subject simply to the views and the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

I have tried to draft an amendment that might meet the requirements of the Senator and yet not be objectionable; but I am not sure that it would, and I am not really satisfied with it myself.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I join the Senator from Georgia in the hope that this amendment will not be adopted. It would be most disastrous in my own State.

In Iowa we have a State university and a distinct agricultural college. The college is properly described as a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The course of study there includes instruction not only in agriculture but in engineering, in home economics, and in all branches that naturally are allied with engineering and with domestic economy.

We are now engaged in a very earnest dispute with regard to the courses of study that should obtain in the agricultural college. That dispute must finally be determined by the general assembly of our State. There is no other tribunal. Speaking in part for my own State, I would be entirely unwilling to allow the governor of the State and the Secretary of Agriculture to determine whether our college should teach engineering or whether it should teach domestic economy.

I assume that no one will question, in a general way, the merit of the Iowa College of Agriculture. I think I may say without vanity that among agricultural colleges it holds a very enviable position in the country. I have no fear that any Secretary of Agriculture, or any governor, either, would ever seriously interfere with the course in agriculture. But to submit to a Secretary of Agriculture the determination of the question whether we shall teach in that college other things that are directly within the act which founded the college, or be compelled to abandon these courses of instruction at the command of either the Secretary of Agriculture or the governor, or both, would, I think, be entirely intolerable to our people, who ultimately will settle that controversy as it ought to be settled.

If this amendment were limited to the merit of the course in agriculture; that is, to determine whether or not the school really taught agriculture in a way that entitled it to recognition, that would be quite a different matter. But to submit our whole college of agriculture and mechanic arts to an officer in Washington would not meet with the approval of our people, and the result would be that we would receive no part of this additional contribution.

I therefore hope very much that the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. McCUMBER and Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Chair.

Mr. McCUMBER. I wish to answer the objection—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Mississippi who has addressed the Chair?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I rose to obtain recognition in my own right. I thought I had risen first.

Mr. McCUMBER. I merely wish to briefly answer the objection made by the Senator from Georgia first, and then that made by the Senator from Iowa.

The bill now provides, as stated by the Senator from Georgia, that the Secretary of Agriculture must give a certificate of approval before the appropriation can be used for the next

ensuing year. If the Secretary of Agriculture may give that certificate as to the continuance of an appropriation, what earthly objection could be made to the Secretary of Agriculture passing in the first instance upon what the course shall be, as to whether the appropriation shall be made?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. This has nothing—

Mr. McCUMBER. Just a moment.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I thought the Senator had finished his question.

Mr. McCUMBER. It seems to me the bill is faulty if it makes an appropriation for this year in aid of the colleges, and provides that if in the ensuing year the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the appropriation has not been properly used, then the Secretary may make a certificate that the institution is not conforming to what was intended by the act and the appropriation that went with it. For my part I can not see that the action of the Secretary of Agriculture would be any more dangerous in the first instance than it would be in the second instance. If there is any justification whatever for the Secretary of Agriculture passing upon the question whether there should be a continuance of an appropriation there certainly must be equal justification for an amendment that he should pass in the first instance on whether the course is such that it should receive the appropriation.

Now, Mr. President, the Senator evidently does not understand the amendment as I do. The principal question in this case is whether the money which is appropriated shall be used exclusively for agricultural purposes. I do not believe that under this amendment anyone could construe it as intending to grant authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to discontinue or to refuse to authorize the appropriation in case civil engineering is also taught in the same institution, but what it is intended to accomplish is that the money appropriated shall not be used in such a way that it may go into the coffers of the institution to pay out instructors in teaching civil engineering or domestic economy or anything else, but that every cent of it shall be expended absolutely and unconditionally for agricultural purposes.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield, Mr. President.

Mr. CUMMINS. Is not the Senator from North Dakota of the opinion that the appropriation must be spent for agricultural education or demonstration? Could any part of it, under the terms of the bill as now presented, be paid out for courses of engineering or domestic economy; I mean as far as this part is concerned?

Mr. McCUMBER. I think section 7, that I read, does not leave it sufficiently clear that it shall be all expended for agricultural purposes, and that is why I offered this amendment. I would have no objection to inserting after the words "jointly approved" the word "agricultural," so as to read "jointly approve the agricultural courses, or departments, of study that are being, or are proposed to be, offered in said college or colleges."

Mr. CUMMINS. If the Senator from North Dakota will limit it to the approval of the agricultural courses taught in the college and entirely exclude any supervision over the general work of the college my objection would disappear.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will ask leave to amend the amendment by inserting, after the words "approve the," the word "agricultural," so as to read:

Shall jointly approve the agricultural courses or departments of study that are being, or are proposed—

And so forth.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota modifies his amendment. The modification will be stated. The Secretary read as follows:

Provided further, That no State shall pay out any part of the appropriation provided in this act to any agricultural college until the governor of said State and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States shall jointly approve the agricultural courses or departments of study that are being, or are proposed to be, offered in said college or colleges.

Mr. CUMMINS. That contains the whole difficulty. The Senator does not strike out "departments of study" proposed to be pursued in the college.

Mr. McCUMBER. That means agricultural courses or agricultural departments. The word "agricultural" applies to both.

Mr. CUMMINS. Will the Senator strike out "or departments of study," and leave it simply refer to agricultural courses?

Mr. McCUMBER. So that there will be no question, I will also consent to strike out "or departments of study," as I do not know that those words add anything or detract anything.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the language as now modified.

The SECRETARY. After the word "courses" strike out the comma and the words "or departments of study," so that it will read:

Provided further, That no State shall pay out any part of the appropriation provided in this act to any agricultural college until the governor of said State and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States shall jointly approve the agricultural courses that are being, or are proposed to be, offered in said college or colleges.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, there seems to be a sort of vague impression that a man with two arms and two legs who happens to hold a position as a State official is in some way less competent to attend to the public business than a man who holds a like position as a Federal official. It seems to be taken for granted that State officials will not attend to their duties in a competent way or will not attend to them with good faith. Undoubtedly the State officials are just as good judges and are just as capable of acting bona fide in connection with the application of an appropriation like this as the Secretary of Agriculture.

This question has opened up for consideration, at any rate—and it would do the country good to consider it—a great defect in our educational system. The defect is not to be corrected by going further into the line in which we have already gone, but, if possible, by correcting some of the things that we have done. There has been too much Federal control of these institutions already. There has been too much limitation upon the rights of the State.

The truth is, Mr. President, that agriculture and the studies of all the different branches interlock themselves inextricably with the whole educational system. The truth is the appropriations ought to have been made to establish agricultural schools in the State universities, and that where there is no State university in a privately endowed university selected by the legislature of the State to act as a State university for the time being. It is abhorrent to my mind that you should send a farmer out into the world with no knowledge of anything except his specific business. If you are going to have a separate institution for agriculture and the mechanic arts, you must teach the people who go there English; you ought to teach them geography and physical, descriptive geography; you ought to teach them history. It is abhorrent to my mind that you should take it for granted that the farmer of all men should be sent ignorantly to the plow. There is no business in the world which requires more encyclopedic information than that of an up-to-date farmer.

I said a moment ago that the colleges interlock. Here is a State university that is teaching chemistry, for example. It is just grading off to teach agricultural chemistry. The State university is teaching zoology and botany. You are merely grading off when you go further and teach entomology, which is absolutely necessary to agriculture, and when you teach soil analysis, which is a chemical art in this way, and when you teach agrostology, which gives you a more peculiar and detailed knowledge of special plants that are to be raised in agriculture. So necessarily these two institutions must duplicate one another's work, and you can not help it.

The difficulty took place when you made them separate institutions. They ought to have originally been one institution. A great State university teaching civil engineering as one branch, mining engineering as a branch, electrical engineering as a branch, agriculture in all its phases is one of the greatest schools, the study of peculiar specialized branches applicable to each interlocking with the general branches that form the foundation for their use.

Nobody can understand agricultural chemistry without having gone through a course of general chemistry. Nobody can do a thing with entomology or the diseases of plants without having gone through a general course of information concerning plants themselves, botany generally. So what the Senator is seeking is something he can not obtain without repealing a course which has gone too far now to be repealed.

In my own State, I am sorry to say, instead of having one great university with an agricultural college which was interlocked with all the various cognate studies that must go to make an up-to-date farmer, a separate agricultural and mechanical college finds it necessary to teach common mathematics, of course, and history, and English. Mathematics is taught up to a tolerably high grade, not as high as it is carried at a State university or at a polytechnic institute, of course not as high as they carry it at Annapolis or West Point, but pretty high. The consequence is that we have two sets of professors receiving duplication of pay and doing the same work in two separate parts of the State.

It grew out of the insane sectional jealousies of parts of a State. People said north Iowa has a university—I just say this because I know nothing about what part of Iowa has it—

but the north part of the State has a university and let us give the south part of the State the agricultural and mechanical college. So they proceed to do it, much to the detriment of the State, much to the detriment of agriculture, and much to the detriment of mankind's progress generally and the diffusion of information which is so necessary to its progress under a free government.

It is perfectly abhorrent to my mind to have the Federal Government go down to either the State university or the A. and M. College of Mississippi and attempt to dictate to the local authorities there as to what course of study they should pursue. Of course, unless they do devote the money to agricultural purposes the Secretary of the Treasury can, under this bill, refuse to give his certificate and they can not get the money. That is the string, as it seems to me, that the Federal Government ought to have upon the application of the money.

The present Secretary of Agriculture has been a blessing to America. He has been the greatest Secretary of Agriculture we have ever had and the only great one, by the way, that we have had under any administration. He has tried his best to confine himself to his work and uplift the agricultural system of the country. But, as far as my own State is concerned, I doubt if even he is as competent to judge as to what shall be taught to the farmer lads in the State of Mississippi in order to equip them for farming as they are down there. He might be more competent to judge as to what would be proper to be taught them in Iowa, because he would know just how far the common schools and graded schools and other things had diffused various branches of information amongst them.

But in order to make an agricultural college or an agricultural school in a university of much benefit you must have a very low grade of entrance examination, and that necessitates the teaching of a great many things that are somewhat remotely auxiliary to agriculture. But they are all auxiliary and they ought not to be interfered with.

I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The Senator from North Dakota offered an amendment to the bill providing that no college should receive the appropriation for the extension department in which demonstration work is to be done alongside the home of the farmer unless the course of study taught at the college has first met the approval of the governor of the State and the Secretary of Agriculture.

This bill has nothing to do with the course of study taught in the college. It is expressly for work in the interest of those who do not attend the college. It is expressly for the purpose of taking the scientific information, the established truths, from the experiment station and the college and placing them in the most practical form at the home of the farmer. What has the course of study at the college, prescribed for the students at the college, to do with taking the truths that have been demonstrated at the experiment station and the college and carrying those truths into the country to the home of the farmer?

The Senator says that the bill provides that the Secretary may withhold a certificate and thereby stop the next year's appropriation in case the money for the year previous has not been spent according to the requirements of the act, and he seemed to think he had found a happy thought when he suggested that if the Secretary can stop it for the next year why not prescribe the condition before the first money is spent? The bill prescribed the way in which the money shall be spent which the bill appropriates. It gives the details of the use as far as it could be prescribed in advance. The bill says that 75 per cent of the money must be spent in actual demonstration work on the farm; that not over 5 per cent of it shall be spent for specialization, for publication, for literature, and that the other 20 per cent may be spent in such detailed way as may be deemed advisable. Now, what would the fact that the Secretary has to pass upon the course of study in the agricultural college have to do with this work? Nothing at all.

The amendment offered by the Senator would not in any sense affect or touch the first year's work to which he refers. The Senator's amendment goes entirely to something else. The Senator's amendment reaches back into the colleges, entirely disconnected with the demonstration work, and seeks to put the hand of the Secretary of Agriculture on our State colleges of agriculture all over the United States and force them to adopt a course of study subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. I am opposed to it. I do not think the Secretary of Agriculture knows as well as the board of trustees of the State College of Iowa what kind of college they ought to have, or the board of trustees of Wisconsin, or the board of trustees of Missouri, or the board of trustees of Georgia, and I do not think the governors of States, as a rule, have known as well how to handle State colleges of agriculture as the

trustees of the State colleges of agriculture. I am willing for neither the Secretary of Agriculture nor the governor to have the right to limit the course of study to what meets his approval.

The amendment proposed by the Senator does not reach this appropriation at all for its purposes. It uses this appropriation to reach somewhere else, to reach back into the course of study in the college and to hold up this appropriation which has nothing to do with the course of study in the college and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control the course of study in the college.

I think we are doing well with these colleges. If the Senator's own State is not doing as well, his power and influence should right the wrong and correct what is being done in North Dakota and not seek at this late day to put up any authority in Washington City to interfere with the splendid work that is being done, and not at this late day to give even the governor of a State the right to interfere with the courses of study of our agricultural colleges.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, there are practically two bills in one before the Senate, and any amendment that is proposed will have to be proposed in anticipation of that kind of a completed bill which, as has been suggested, was framed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. I can not get around section 7 of the proposed amendment. The Senator from Georgia says that the bill does not propose to pay anything to colleges; that it is, if I understand him—

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I did not say that. The Senator from North Dakota misunderstood me.

Mr. McCUMBER. That it is not proposed for the support of a college, but that it is proposed for certain extension work, and for that exclusively. Granting what he says, let us read the first part of section 7, which provides:

That for the support in each State college of agriculture and the mechanic arts of an extension department or division—

It is for the support of an agricultural college in the extension department that this money is to be paid to the Agricultural Department. I do not know what that extension means. One college may have one kind of an idea of what such an extension is and another college may have an entirely distinct and different understanding of the character of work this extension service may be; but the money is to be paid "for the support in each State college of agriculture and of the mechanic arts of an extension department or division."

I certainly can see nothing that should frighten the Senator in a provision that the money so expended should absolutely be expended for the extension work, and that it should not be paid over to any college generally to swell its funds, and then allow that college alone determine to what extent it will go into the matter of extending the agricultural service. There ought to be some authority that would pass upon that subject, and the Senator's own bill provides for an authority that shall determine, in the second instance, whether the college has conformed to the requirements of law; but he seems to be bitterly opposed to the same head of a department—the Agricultural Department of the United States—having anything to do with whether the course of study in extension work is such as is contemplated in the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I only want to say a word upon this amendment. We have in the State of Wisconsin in connection with our State university one of the great agricultural colleges of the world. I think the adoption of this amendment would be tantamount to denying that agricultural college any participation in this fund. Without meaning to disparage any person, I say for the record that there never has been a governor of the State of Wisconsin, and I say that there never has been a Secretary of Agriculture, who was qualified or competent to fill the position of dean of the agricultural college of Wisconsin, and I sincerely hope that the determination of the courses of study in the agricultural colleges of this land will not be turned over to the Secretaries of Agriculture who may hereafter be named.

Mr. McCUMBER. If the Senator will insist on construing the amendment as it is now amended, which relates only to the courses in agriculture, as having an effect that would prevent the other courses being given in the same college, then, of course, there is no use of arguing that question. I am afraid, however, that the Senator did not pay attention to the amendment as it has been amended, which applies only to the agricultural line of study. The amendment provides:

Provided, That no State shall pay out any part of the appropriation provided in this act to any agricultural college until the governor of said State and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States shall jointly approve the courses or departments of study that are being, or are proposed to be, offered in said college or colleges.

That has nothing to do with any other courses, and the fact—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understand that.

Mr. McCUMBER. The fact that other courses are being taught will not prevent the college from receiving its proper proportion of this appropriation.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understand the amendment perfectly, and I have no qualification to make of what I have said.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is upon the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE].

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, has that amendment really been presented? As printed it is stated that it is an amendment intended to be proposed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that the Senator from Vermont has not formally presented the amendment. The Chair would inquire if the Senator submits it now?

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, before we take up the substitute of the Senator from Vermont, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia a question in regard to the provision of his bill on page 4, beginning with line 18, which reads as follows:

And provided further, That in each State which shall assent to the provisions of this act there shall be expended each year for field instruction and demonstrations not less than 75 per cent of all moneys available under the provisions of this act.

I should like to inquire of the Senator, because I know he has given it a great deal of study, if that is not placing too strict a limitation on what shall be done with a large percentage of this money which it is proposed to appropriate?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It is perhaps a little larger than I myself would have suggested, but I believe it is true that the practical demonstration work is the great work that will be accomplished by this bill.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, the Senator does not understand me. What I should like to know is what is meant by "demonstration work." The bill says "field demonstration." I have no objection to the taking of 75 per cent of the appropriation for demonstration in agriculture, but I should certainly object—and I want to make it strong enough, so that the Senator will understand me—and I shall certainly have to vote against the bill if this limitation is placed so that this money can be used for nothing but field demonstration.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I do not so understand it. It is for field instruction and demonstration.

Mr. GRONNA. I ask the Senator from Georgia if he would be willing to strike out the word "field" and after the word "demonstrations" to add the two words "in agriculture," so as to make it read:

That in each State which shall assent to the provisions of this act there shall be expended each year for instruction and demonstrations in agriculture not less than 75 per cent, etc.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The entire appropriation is for instruction in agriculture. If we eliminate the word "field," and simply leave the word "instruction," it would take away any limitation at all in the bill as to the amount of demonstration work that is to be done. I understand that the object of that provision—it was a House amendment; it was not in the original bill—was to prevent the danger of the expenditure of any of this money at the college by requiring that the money be spent either in field instruction; that is to say, instruction on the field where the work was being illustrated by what was being done, or by demonstrations where the work was being demonstrated in reference to stock or cattle or dairying or actual farm work. Field instruction and demonstration require 75 per cent of the fund to be actually spent in practice in the illustration of scientific truths and in the presence of the farmers.

Mr. GRONNA. What I fear, Mr. President, is that this money can be used for no other purpose than field instruction. It may be that it would be unfortunate to strike out the word "field"; and I will ask the Senator if he would have any objection to inserting the two words "in agriculture" after the word "demonstrations"?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. So as to read "field instruction and demonstrations in agriculture"?

Mr. GRONNA. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Not at all.

Mr. GRONNA. I offer that amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I should like to ask the Senator whether he has any doubt about the fact that "demonstrations in agriculture" would cover dairying?

Mr. GRONNA. In my opinion, that language would cover dairying.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. That is a matter which I would prefer to have passed upon by Senators who are familiar with dairying. Would the Senator have it read "demonstrations in agriculture," or "demonstrations in farm work"? Which would the Senator prefer?

Mr. GRONNA. I would prefer "in agriculture."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Very well. I accept that amendment, Mr. President—after the word "demonstrations," in line 20, page 4, to add "in agriculture."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be reported.

The SECRETARY. On page 4, section 4, line 20, after the word "demonstrations," it is proposed to insert the words "in agriculture."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, in accordance with notice given on the 24th instant, I will offer an amendment.

I offer as a substitute for the bill now before the Senate, House bill 22871, the amendment which has been printed and placed upon the desk of each Senator. If I may be allowed to do so at this time, however, I should like to perfect my proposed amendment by adopting the amendments which have been adopted this morning to the original Lever bill, House bill No. 22871. Those amendments are as follows:

On page 2, section 2, line 22, after the words "demonstration work," to add the words:

And the farm management and farm-practice work of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

That, I will state, is an amendment that has been agreed to this morning to the so-called Lever bill.

On page 4, section 4, line 19, after the word "demonstrations"—

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I should like to make a suggestion to the Senator from Vermont. As he has embodied in his substitute the exact bill as it came from the House, would it not be better to let that bill stand and offer his bill, beginning with section 10, as an amendment to the House bill? Then the Senate can consider the various lines of work in his amendment. It may adopt a number of them or it may adopt none of them, but those that it adopts it will simply add to the House bill; and the House bill will then go into conference, if any of them are adopted, with certain amendments setting out certain specific plans for additional work.

Is it necessary for the Senator to offer this now as a substitute, in view of the fact that he embodies as the first nine sections exactly the bill that came from the House? Would it not be easier just to offer the additional sections as amendments to the House bill?

Mr. PAGE. It seems to me, Mr. President, that from a parliamentary standpoint the proper way at this time is to move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert. Later on, if it is thought best to amend the bill in the way suggested by the Senator from Georgia, that may be done.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. This is, therefore, an amendment proposing to strike out and reinsert exactly the same language. It is a motion to strike out nine sections and reinsert the nine sections.

Mr. PAGE. It is a motion to substitute a new bill from beginning to end, I confess, Senator. If there is a parliamentary objection, I shall, of course, yield to that.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. PAGE. I do.

Mr. CUMMINS. I am very much interested in this measure, and I hope the Senator from Vermont will accept the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia. It will greatly simplify the whole proceeding. The issue is very plain. The Senator from Georgia has proposed, or the House has proposed, an additional contribution to agricultural education. The Senator from Vermont has not only proposed that contribution to agricultural education, but a contribution to vocational training or education.

I think it would simplify matters very much if the Senator from Vermont would allow the bill presented by the Senator from Georgia to stand, inasmuch as he does not propose to change it, and simply offer as an amendment that part of his bill which deals with the vocational education and additional appropriations for agricultural education. I believe we would get along with it a little faster if that were done.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, I am very anxious to adopt whatever is the best and most proper course here. My suggestion on the 24th instant was that I would offer the amendment which has been placed upon the desks of Senators this morning. But I recognize the fact that the Senator from Iowa is a warm friend of the whole measure, and I am rather inclined to accept his wishes and his views, if the Chair informs me that that is the proper parliamentary procedure.

Having given notice that I would introduce this amendment as a whole, I will ask, as a matter of parliamentary procedure, whether I may properly omit at this time from my proposed amendment the first nine sections, which really are identical with House bill No. 22871, and move to amend the House bill by adding to it all of that portion of the proposed amendment which follows section 9?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is the Senator's privilege. The Senator has not formally submitted his proposed amendment, and he can modify it in any way he chooses.

Mr. PAGE. Very well. Then I move, as an amendment to House bill No. 22871, now under discussion, the addition of all that portion of the amendment which I propose to submit, and which has been printed, after section 9, commencing with the words "Vocational Schools," on page 7.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I suggest that the Secretary read the proposed amendment. It has never been read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment, as now offered, will be read.

The SECRETARY. Add to the bill the following additional sections:

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

SEC. 10. That for the salaries of special instructors in agriculture and in home economics, giving training in these subjects to boys and girls over 12 years of age in rural high schools, the sum of \$2,000,000 shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, such sum to be allotted annually to the States and the District of Columbia in proportion to the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits as shown by the Federal census next preceding the year for which such allotment is made. The moneys appropriated under this section shall be known as the rural-school fund: *Provided*, That the meaning of the words rural high schools as used in this act shall be determined (for each of the States and the District of Columbia) by the board for vocational education for each State and the District of Columbia; and that such instructors in agriculture shall have had actual experience in farming and such practical and technical preparation in agriculture as would be evidenced either by graduation from or not less than two years' attendance upon a college of agriculture or its equivalent; that such instructors in home economics shall have had actual experience in home making, and such practical and technical preparation in home economics as would be evidenced by not less than two years' special training in the subject or its equivalent; and that such special instructors in agriculture shall be required to give all their time, in connection with the school, solely to instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture, and to the direction and supervision of the work of pupils on the school or the home farm.

SEC. 11. That for the maintenance of instruction in the trades and industries and home economics in separate industrial or home economics schools giving vocational preparation of less than college grade, for work in the trades and industries or in the home through all-day, part-time, continuation, or evening classes designed to meet the vocational needs of persons over 14 years of age, the sum of \$4,000,000 annually, beginning with the year ending June 30, 1916, such sum to be allotted annually to the States and the District of Columbia in proportion to their population engaged in trades and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, as shown by the Federal census next preceding the year for which such allotment is made. The moneys appropriated under this section shall be known as the industrial-school fund: *Provided further*, That such separate industrial or home economics school shall mean either a school having a separate plant and equipment and separate organization of teachers and courses of study under a distinctive management, or a separate and distinct vocational department or division, whose controlling purpose is to fit for useful employment, carried on in a regular school building under a separate head or director, together with a separate organization of pupils, studies, and teachers; that the part-time and continuation classes benefited by this act shall be those for persons engaged in or experienced in industrial or home-making vocations; that the evening classes benefited by this act shall be those for persons above 16 years of age employed during the day in the respective vocations for which they are given instruction; and that no such separate industrial or home economics school shall receive the benefit of this act which does not spend more than \$5,000 annually for maintenance.

SEC. 12. That for the maintenance of instruction in agriculture and home economics in agricultural high schools, as hereinafter provided, the sum of \$3,000,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, such sum to be allotted annually to the States in proportion to the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, as shown by the Federal census next preceding the year for which such allotment is made; and for each State with less than 100,000 people engaged in agriculture, according to such Federal census, the additional sum of \$5,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and annually thereafter. The moneys appropriated under this section shall be known as the agricultural high-school fund.

SEC. 13. That for the preparation of teachers to give instruction in or closely related to agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in departments or divisions of education in the State colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts of the respective States, the sum of \$40,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and annually thereafter; of which annual appropriation \$20,000 shall be allotted for the use and benefit of said departments or divisions in land-grant colleges in each of the 16 States which maintain separate land-grant colleges for persons of the colored race, \$10,000 of which shall be for the education of persons of the white race and \$10,000 for the education of

persons of the colored race: and \$10,000 shall be annually allotted for the use and benefit of said departments or divisions of education in each of those States which do not maintain separate land-grant colleges for persons of the colored race. The moneys appropriated under this section shall be known as the college teachers' training fund.

SEC. 14. That for the preparation of teachers to give instruction in or closely related to agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in State normal schools and in State universities and in other schools furnishing special training for teachers, the sum of \$1,000,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, to be allotted annually to the States and the District of Columbia in proportion to their population as shown by the Federal census next preceding the year for which such allotment is made; and, for such instruction as in this section is provided, in each State with less than 300,000 inhabitants the additional sum of \$3,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and annually thereafter. The moneys appropriated under this section shall be known as the teachers' training fund.

SEC. 15. That the sum of \$40,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in paying the necessary expenses of administering the provisions of this act relating to the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, and the teachers' training fund; the sum of \$15,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in paying the necessary expenses of giving advice and assistance, as herein provided, to the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of the provisions of this act relating to all schools giving training in agriculture and home economics and to the preparation of teachers in these vocations; the sum of \$15,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in paying the necessary expenses of giving advice and assistance, as herein provided, to the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of the provisions of this act relating to instruction in the trades and industries and to the preparation of teachers for these vocations. The moneys appropriated under this section shall be known as the administration fund.

SEC. 16. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the duty, and to him is hereby given all necessary power, to administer the provisions of this act relating to the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, and the teachers' training fund, to secure advice and assistance from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in carrying out the provisions of this act, in the making of investigations concerning education in the industries, home economics, and agriculture, and in the making of reports thereon; to cooperate with the State boards of vocational education herein provided for the respective States and the District of Columbia in developing the work of schools and in the training of teachers benefited by this act; and to give to such boards for vocational education such advice and assistance as will best enable them to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby charged with the duty, and to him is hereby given all necessary power, to aid the Secretary of the Interior by giving advice and assistance to him in carrying out the provisions of this act relating to instruction in agriculture and home economics and to the preparation of teachers for these vocations, and to make such investigations in relation to agriculture and home economics and such reports thereon as may be necessary in discharging this responsibility.

SEC. 18. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby charged with the duty, and to him is hereby given all necessary power, to aid the Secretary of the Interior by giving advice and assistance to him in carrying out the provisions of this act relating to instruction in the trades and industries and to the preparation of teachers for these vocations, and to make investigations relating to education and research in the trades and industries and issuing reports thereon.

SEC. 19. That in order to secure the benefits of the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, accept the provisions of this act relating to such fund and shall appoint the State treasurer custodian, to be known as custodian for vocational education, for all moneys received by such State from such fund, and shall provide for the proper custody, administration, and disbursement of such moneys, as herein provided; and the District of Columbia shall, through the commissioners thereof, accept the provisions of this act relating to such fund, and shall appoint a custodian of all the moneys received by the District of Columbia under this act, to be known as custodian for vocational education, and shall provide for the proper custody, administration, and disbursement of such moneys. Any State or the District of Columbia may accept the benefit of any one or more of such funds and may defer the acceptance of the benefit of any one or more of such funds, and shall be required to meet only the conditions imposed in relation to those funds the benefit of which it has accepted.

SEC. 20. That no State or the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the benefit of the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund until the legislative authority thereof shall, by law, have created or designated a board of control, to be known as the board for vocational education, consisting of not less than three members, and having all necessary power to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of the provisions of this act relating to such fund; and such a board for vocational education for any State or the District of Columbia may consist of the board of education or other body having charge of the administration of public education therein.

SEC. 21. That no State shall be entitled to the benefit of the agricultural high-school fund until it has, through the legislative authority thereof or through its board for vocational education, divided the State into districts, providing in each district for one agricultural high school; and in any State where separate agricultural high schools are provided for the negro race the legislative authority of such State may divide the entire State into districts, providing in each district for one such school for the white race, and may divide the entire State into other and different districts for the negro race, which need not be coterminous with those for the white race; but no such agricultural high school shall receive the benefit of this act which does not expend annually more than \$10,000; but the total number of such agricultural high schools in any State shall not be less than 1 for each 15 counties nor more than 1 for each 5 counties or fraction of five counties. Any such agricultural high school shall be open to admission without tuition charges and upon the same conditions to all persons otherwise

qualified as herein provided residing in the district in which such school is located; but such school may be supported and controlled by the State, or by the district in which it is located, or by a portion thereof.

Sec. 22. That in order to secure the benefit of the rural-school fund, the agricultural-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund, the board for vocational education for each State and the District of Columbia shall adopt, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and place in operation a general administrative scheme or plan, with such modifications as may be made from time to time, for the proper distribution of moneys to schools and colleges as herein provided; for the inspection and approval of such schools and colleges under the provisions of this act; and for the formulation and application in such inspection and approval of standards and requirements in vocational education as to types of schools, location, course of study, qualifications of teachers, methods of instruction, conditions of admission, and employment of pupils. In order that such a plan may be adapted to the needs of the State or the District of Columbia in which it is to become operative, the Secretary of the Interior shall, in passing upon it and its modifications from time to time, take into consideration the social, economic, industrial, educational, and administrative conditions, and all other relevant circumstances in such a State or the District of Columbia. It shall be the duty of such board for vocational education for any State or the District of Columbia to make annually to the Secretary of the Interior a full and detailed report of its administration of the provisions of this act relating to all such schools and colleges as herein provided, and to make such additional statements and reports as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior in the discharge of his responsibility under this act.

Sec. 23. That any school or college receiving funds under this act in any State or the District of Columbia shall, in order to receive the benefits of this act, conform to the requirements of the board for vocational education of such State or the District of Columbia; shall cooperate with such board in the development of the work of such school or college as herein provided; shall make to the board for vocational education of such a State or the District of Columbia a full and detailed report of its operations in the administration of the funds received by it under this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose; and shall make such additional statements and reports as may be required by such board for vocational education in the discharge of its responsibility for such school under this act.

Sec. 24. That in order that any State or the District of Columbia may receive the benefit of the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund under this act it shall be the duty of the custodian for vocational education of such State or the District of Columbia, as herein provided, to make annually to the board for vocational education of such State or the District of Columbia a full and detailed report of his administration of the moneys received by him from such fund, as herein provided, and to make from time to time such additional statements and reports relating to moneys received by him from the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund as may be required by such board for vocational education.

Sec. 25. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually, upon the basis of the annual reports and recommendations made by the board for vocational education for any State or the District of Columbia, together with such of his responsibility, ascertain whether such State or the District of Columbia is using moneys received by it out of the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund, in accordance with the spirit and terms of this act. On or before the 1st day of July in each year after this act becomes operative he shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State or the District of Columbia whether it has complied with the provisions of this act and is entitled to receive its share of such fund, as herein provided for such State or the District of Columbia, and the amounts from such fund which each State or the District of Columbia is entitled to receive. Upon the certification of the Secretary of the Interior, as herein provided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay quarterly in advance to the custodian for vocational education of such State or the District of Columbia the moneys to which it is entitled for such schools under this act. Upon the requisition of the board for vocational education of such State or the District of Columbia such custodian shall pay to the governing board of any school or college or other authority legally qualified to receive moneys for such school or college the sum which it is entitled to receive under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 26. That the rural-school fund shall be used only for distinctive studies in or closely relating to agriculture and home economics; the industrial-school fund shall be used only for distinctive studies in or closely relating to the trades and industries and home economics; the agricultural-school fund shall be used only for distinctive studies in or closely relating to agriculture and home economics; the college teachers' training fund shall be used only by departments or divisions of education in these colleges and only in the preparation of teachers to give practical or technical instruction fitting for useful service in agriculture, the trades and industries, or the home; the teachers' training fund shall be used only for distinctive studies which are given in separate units organized as departments or divisions of State normal schools, universities, or other training schools under a properly qualified head, and which are designed to prepare teachers to give practical or technical instruction fitting for useful service in agriculture, the trades and industries, or home economics.

Sec. 27. That if any portion of the moneys received by the custodian for vocational education of any State or the District of Columbia under this act, for any given purpose named in this act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished, lost, or misapplied, it shall be replaced by such State or the District of Columbia, and until it is so replaced no subsequent appropriation for such purpose shall be paid to such State; no portion of any moneys appropriated under this act for the benefit of the States or the District of Columbia shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or to the purchase or rental of lands; and no portion of such moneys shall be expended other than in institutions supported and controlled by the public.

Sec. 28. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Interior, from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the custodian for vocational education of any State or the District of Columbia or otherwise, that a portion of the preceding annual disbursement made to such State or the District of Columbia from the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund remains unexpended, a sum equal to such portion or amount shall be

deducted by him from the next succeeding annual disbursement from such fund to such State or the District of Columbia.

Sec. 29. That each State and the District of Columbia shall receive for the respective purposes herein provided only such portion of the full amount of any fund to which such State or the District of Columbia would otherwise be entitled as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, in the discharge of his responsibility under this act, it has made ample preparations to use to advantage. And all such moneys as would otherwise be allotted to the respective States and the District of Columbia, but as are not so allotted by the Secretary of the Interior, shall remain in the Treasury.

Sec. 30. That the Secretary of the Interior may withhold a certificate from any State or the District of Columbia for the whole or any part of its annual allotment of money out of any fund to which he decides it not to be entitled under the provisions of this act. If the Secretary of the Interior, as herein provided, shall withhold a certificate from any State or the District of Columbia for the whole or any part of its allotment, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President. In order that the State or the District of Columbia may, if it shall so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of the Interior. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

Sec. 31. That the moneys received by any State or the District of Columbia for any given purpose under the provisions of this act shall be used only for such purpose and shall be distributed among the institutions entitled to the benefit of such moneys in proportion to the amount which each expends out of other income derived from general or from local public funds for the same purpose during the same period; or such money shall be distributed on some other basis and according to some other plan previously adopted by the board for vocational education or by legislative authority for such State or the District of Columbia with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; but there shall in no case be disbursed under the terms of this act to any school or college out of moneys derived from the rural-school department fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund, as provided by this act, more money than 50 per cent of the amount which is supplied and expended during the same period for the same purpose for which such fund is to be expended out of either State and local or State or local public moneys.

Sec. 32. That all States, Territories, and the District of Columbia accepting the benefit of any fund under this act shall provide other moneys with which to pay the cost of providing the necessary lands and buildings, and to pay the entire cost of all construction, supplementary to the practical and technical instruction provided for in this act, necessary in order to complete well-rounded courses of training, the main purposes of which are to give vocational as well as general preparation for agriculture, the trades and industries, and home making, or to prepare teachers for these vocations, suited to the needs of the respective sections and communities of the United States.

Sec. 33. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make an annual report to Congress on his administration of the rural-school department fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, and the teachers' training fund, under the provisions of this act, and on the work of the boards for vocational education of each State and the District of Columbia in their administration of the moneys received from such funds under the provisions of this act; and he shall make one or more reports to Congress, not later than June 30, 1915, concerning the organization of vocational education as provided for in this act.

Sec. 34. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal any or all the provisions of this act.

Sec. 35. That this act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

During the reading of the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 78) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The reading will proceed.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, it might be well, as we read the amendment section by section, if any amendments are desired to be made to the paragraphs themselves, to consider them. I do not know what the Senator from Vermont would prefer. It just occurred to me that it would be well to adopt that course. Perhaps, though, the Senate ought to hear all of it, and then go back and take up the sections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thinks it desirable that the amendment should be read in the first place.

After the conclusion of the reading of the amendment,

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I suppose the Senator from Vermont will discuss the bill before we proceed to act upon it in detail. There are a number of suggested amendments that I want to make when we reach that stage of treating the subject.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, I have previously discussed this bill somewhat at length. I presume the views of every Senator touching the bill are pretty well formed, and I do not care to take very much time, except as I may be asked concerning any point about the bill upon which any Senator desires information.

I will state my purpose in moving the amendment to the Lever bill, so called, H. R. 22871: For many months I have been trying to get action upon the original Senate bill No. 3. That action, as the junior Senator from Georgia well understands, has been postponed and objected to from time to time until he believes—and I do not know but that I agree with

him in that belief—that to pass now the original bill, Senate bill No. 3, and send it to the House would probably mean that it would go into the Committee on Agriculture of that body, and that it would there die the death which comes to so many bills which we send over to the House toward the close of a session.

The bill which comes to us from the House and is under discussion at this time gives Federal aid to the adult farmer on the farm. There is no contention that it affords the slightest aid to industrial education or any education of any kind to the boys. If we are at this session of Congress to grant Federal aid to industrial education, it must be done by substituting Senate bill No. 3 for the House bill. In other words, Senators who are in favor of extending industrial education to the boy as provided by Senate bill No. 3 must vote for the amendment which I have offered, for it is probable that in no other way can we reach this legislation at this session. If the amendment which I have offered substituting the Page bill for the Lever bill is adopted, then the matter goes into conference, and out of that conference, it is believed, some bill carrying with it a measure of Federal aid to industrial education will result.

The claim has been made here that practically all the agricultural colleges of the country are against the so-called Page bill, Senate bill No. 3, and in the report of the Senator from Georgia on what is known as the Lever-Smith bill a large number of letters were printed from college men throughout the country, and notably college men connected with the colleges established under the so-called Morrill Act, to show their approval of the Lever bill.

I wish to say to the Senate that those letters of approval were quite largely written because of the belief that we could not at this session reach action on Senate bill No. 3, but that we might perhaps secure some legislation under what is known as the Lever bill.

I want to read some letters showing the real situation as to this matter. Here, for instance, is a letter from Connecticut. In the report of the Senator from Georgia on the Smith-Lever bill he quotes as follows:

President Connecticut Agricultural College: "My personal opinion is that carrying of the latest scientific knowledge to the working farmer is one of the most important duties of the land-grant colleges. I sincerely hope that this bill will have favorable consideration by the present session of Congress."

I have a letter bearing date December 28, 1912—months and months after the above was written—in which the president of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Charles L. Beach, uses this language:

I am informed that the Lever extension bill and the Page vocational bill are scheduled for consideration in the Senate. I have urged our Connecticut Senators, FRANK B. BRANDEGEE and GEORGE P. McLEAN, to use their influence in securing favorable action on the Lever bill for the reason that I believed that this was the only measure which could be passed the present session.

Senator McLEAN writes me, however, that the Page vocational bill can be passed in the Senate.

Personally, I am in favor of the broader bill, as I believe the time is ripe to make a beginning in vocational education. I am writing Senators BRANDEGEE and McLEAN to this effect.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. PAGE. I do.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. As we are likely to come to a vote upon the bill this afternoon and as the author of the substitute is now upon the floor, I venture to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska suggests the absence of a quorum, and the roll will be called.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bankhead	Crawford	Johnston, Tex.	Sanders
Bourne	Culberson	Kern	Shively
Bradley	Cullom	La Follette	Simmons
Brandegee	Cummins	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.
Briggs	Dillingham	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Bristow	Dixon	Martine, N. J.	Smoot
Brown	du Pont	Myers	Stephenson
Bryan	Fletcher	Newlands	Sutherland
Burnham	Gallinger	O'Gorman	Swanson
Burton	Gamble	Overman	Thornton
Catron	Gardner	Page	Tillman
Chamberlain	Gronna	Percy	Wetmore
Chilton	Heiskell	Perkins	Williams
Clapp	Hitchcock	Perky	
Clark, Wyo.	Johnson, Me.	Richardson	
Clarke, Ark.	Johnston, Ala.	Root	

Mr. THORNTON. I wish to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. FOSTER] on account of sickness in his family. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I wish to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. ASHURST]. I desire to let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. KERN. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish to state that the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] is detained at his home by a bereavement in his family.

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to announce that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] are at the present time in Michigan attending the funeral of the late Congressman WEDEMEYER.

Mr. SANDERS. I wish to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. LEA].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the call of the roll 61 Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, I was referring to the fact that in the report which accompanied the Lever bill it was made to appear that the educators of this country were opposed to the Page bill and in favor of the Lever bill. I have had the letters which appeared in the report on the Lever bill placed side by side with those which I have personally received, and in many cases the fact appears that their opposition, if they have opposition, to the Page bill was because they feared it could not pass and they wanted the Lever bill to pass rather than have no legislation.

I do not propose to take up the time of the Senate by reading these letters, but I think I will read one more as a sample of the many I have received showing these college presidents have been induced to favor the Lever bill under the impression that it would be impossible to pass any other bill at this session. J. J. Vernon, the dean of the College of Agriculture of Florida, is one of those said to favor the Lever bill. I want to ask Senators to carefully listen while I read his letter to me stating why he had indorsed the Lever bill:

HON. CARROLL S. PAGE:

Replying to your communication of the 16th ultimo, which came to this office during my absence on extension work for boys' and girls' clubs, I wish to say that I consider the Page bill the best educational bill which has ever been prepared and presented for congressional action. It is a bill comprehensive and practical, and will meet the southern needs. I am satisfied that the leading educators of the whole country are in favor of the Page bill, but it seems to be largely a question of getting a bill through carrying such a large appropriation at the present session of Congress.

I want you to know that I am entirely with you for the Page bill at any time it can be passed, but I am sure that you and your forces will, if it becomes necessary, transfer your support to the best measure that is most likely to be enacted into law.

I consider the secondary educational part the most important feature of the Page bill. It would reach the greatest number of young men and young women at the age when most could be done, and therefore I consider all the other parts of the bill of lesser importance. If there is anything I can do to assist you, please command me.

J. J. VERNON.

Note that Dean Vernon thinks the Lever bill of secondary importance and that the most important part is that which pertains to the secondary-education features of the Page bill.

I have a letter from the dean of the school of commerce, accounts, and finance, of New York University, Joseph French Johnson, in which he says:

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
ACCOUNTS, AND FINANCE,
New York City, January 3, 1913.

HON. CARROLL S. PAGE.

The Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR PAGE: I have examined very carefully the provisions of Senate bill 3, for the encouragement of vocational education among the States, and shall consider it a national calamity if this bill or something very much like it does not become a law.

My own education was of the old-fashioned kind. When I left college I was able to do nothing except teach school. As I was qualified to teach only languages and literature, and not well fitted even for that work, the profession of teaching did not appeal to me. I broke into newspaper work at a few dollars a week, and after four years' apprenticeship became the financial editor of a Chicago daily. I then had occasion to discover that few bankers and business men had been specially trained for their vocations and that many of them in consequence were making costly blunders. I resolved that if ever I became a teacher again I would devote myself to working out a scheme of education for business men. The call came in 1893, and since then I have been engaged in vocational education.

You are entirely right in your contention that vocational education will have a cultural effect. My own view is that culture is a by-product of education. It should not be the thing aimed at. Young people are not interested in it, and we old folks can't define it. Most of our children don't want to go to school because they can't see any possible connection between school and life.

The measure for which you are fighting, if it becomes a law, will do much more than furnish several thousand young people an opportunity to fit themselves for useful careers. It will give the American people

an object lesson in real education and will set them to wondering why they are spending so many million dollars on a public-school system that is wasting a tremendous amount of their children's time and energy.

So I am heartily in favor of the bill for which you are sponsor, and I congratulate you on having made a very luminous and convincing presentation of its merits.

Very truly, yours,

JOS. FRENCH JOHNSON.

I do not know how Mr. Gompers may be regarded personally by Senators here, but if there is any man authorized to speak for that great labor organization, the American Federation of Labor, it is Samuel Gompers. He has written a letter of considerable length in support of the vocational education features of the Page bill, and, with the consent of the Senate, I will ask that it be printed without reading. I want to shorten debate as much as possible.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1913.

HON. CARROLL S. PAGE,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In connection with pending legislation on industrial education, I beg to hand you herewith the report which the executive council of the American Federation of Labor submitted to the last annual convention, held at Rochester, N. Y., November 11-25, 1912, the report of the committee on education, to which this matter was referred, and the action of the convention thereon.

These matters are submitted to you for your information as to the declaration of the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor on this subject and for your serious consideration in connection with pending legislation.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS.

President American Federation of Labor.

(Report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on industrial education, submitted to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor, November 11-25, 1912.)

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

In December, 1911, a conference was called by Senator PAGE, of Vermont, to give technical consideration to his bill, S. 3, which provided for vocational education and trade training. Reference to this bill has been made by us in our previous reports. Prominent educators, agriculturalists, and representative employers, together with the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, considered proposed amendments to the bill and the best methods to pursue in order to secure favorable action. Senator PAGE reintroduced his bill with the suggested changes. Most of these were embodied in the technical features and in the agricultural extension sections of the bill. They were not applicable to the interests of urban labor represented by the American Federation of Labor. The result was that when the amended bill was considered by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Senator PAGE was ordered to report it favorably to the Senate. This was done on February 26, 1912.

The Senate considered the bill on June 14, July 24, August 10, 18, and 22. It still holds its place upon the Senate calendar, and, in accordance with a tacit agreement among the Senators, will be given further consideration in the third session of the Sixty-second Congress. It is the opinion of some enthusiastic supporters of the measure that it will be passed. Its enactment will depend upon the nature of the support given by those who have been urging its passage. This industrial education bill has been handicapped to some extent by the persistency with which several Congressmen, particularly some from the Southern States, have been urging the passage of that section of the bill relating to agricultural colleges and experiment stations, without regard to the other provisions of the bill dealing with industrial and vocational education and training.

The bill H. R. 22871, by Representative LEVER, of South Carolina, was introduced by him on April 4. It is limited to agricultural educational extension work exclusively. It was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.

Representative WILLIAM B. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, had previously reintroduced his bill (new number H. R. 21490), which had been changed to conform to its companion bill, S. 3, by Senator PAGE. Mr. WILSON's bill was also referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. A tentative understanding was reached between the chairman of the House committee, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. WILSON that no action should be taken on the Lever bill until after an opportunity had been afforded Mr. WILSON and the friends of his bill to be heard by the House committee. In accordance with this understanding, Mr. WILSON arranged with the chairman for hearings on his bill, to commence on April 23. He invited those desiring to be heard to come prepared to make their statements before the committee on that date. He took charge of the hearings, which continued for four days. The legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, appearing in cooperation with other advocates, urged that the Wilson vocational trade-training bill be favorably reported. The Lever bill was reported favorably by the committee on April 13, passed by the House on August 23, and referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture August 24.

At our meeting in January, after the industrial education bill had been given some consideration, we directed Secretary Morrison to request the members of the special committee on industrial education to meet concurrently with our next meeting, May 9. The Page bill was discussed by several members of the committee at that meeting.

A digest of the special report of the United States Commissioner of Labor on industrial education was discussed by us. The American Federation of Labor committee on industrial education recommended to us that Mr. Charles H. Winslow be requested and authorized to prepare a final report for the committee, this report to be submitted to this convention as directed by the Atlanta convention. We complied with that request, and Mr. Winslow performed this service.

At the following meeting of the executive council we had before us the report of Mr. Winslow as accepted by the American Federation of Labor special committee on industrial education. It was discussed, and it was decided that inasmuch as the document was of such great public value, was such a magnificent contribution to the literature upon the

questions of industrial education, vocational training, household economics, and civics, that it should be made a public document by authority of Congress. Senator PAGE readily obtained the consent of the United States Senate to have it printed as a Senate document. It has been so printed, and is known as Senate document 936, Sixty-second Congress, second session. Several thousand copies of this document have already been distributed, and a sufficient number are at the convention so that each delegate may have a copy. The members of affiliated organizations should request their respective United States Senators to send them copies for educational institutions and for the labor unions.

(Report of committee on education and action of convention thereon.)

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The committee has considered that portion of the executive council's report under the caption "Industrial education," and desires to express its appreciation of the splendid work of both the special and the general committees on that question. The work and the report of the general committee on education includes a study of every scheme of vocational education in the United States and presents in detail in the briefest possible manner the work done in the schools investigated. The report, which is printed in pamphlet form and contains 114 pages, will be distributed to the delegates to this convention, and we urge that each delegate read carefully this very valuable handbook on this matter which is so extremely important to our members.

The original action taken concerning vocational education was in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Denver convention of 1908. A special committee on industrial education was appointed to investigate and report on the subject matter to the Toronto convention. In compliance with the resolution, the committee made a preliminary report, but later, by authority of the Toronto convention, the life of the committee was extended so that it might further pursue its studies in the light of a searching investigation, which was being carried on by the United States Bureau of Labor.

The investigation and report made by the United States Bureau of Labor, undertaken at the request of the American Federation of Labor's committee on industrial education, is believed to be the most comprehensive inquiry ever made on the subject in the United States.

Text of the resolution creating the special committee on industrial education is as follows:

"The president, in conjunction with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a special committee of at least 15, to be composed of the majority of trade-union members of this convention, who will serve without compensation and incur no expenses other than the necessary and legitimate expenditure within the judgment of the president and the executive council, to investigate the methods and means of industrial education in this country and abroad, and to report its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor."

The final make-up of the committee follows:

John Mitchell, chairman, Frank Duffy, secretary, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, James Duncan, D. A. Hayes, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, John R. Alpine, H. B. Perham, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Agnes Nestor, Dr. Charles P. Neill, Hon. W. B. Wilson, Rev. Charles Stelzle, Charles H. Winslow, Edward Hirsch, John Golden, James Wilson, James O'Connell, John B. Lennon, Hugh Frayne, James Roach, Stuart Reid.

SCOPE OF THE RESOLUTION.

From the terms of the resolution under which the committee was constituted it is evident that what was desired was:

1. A thorough investigation of the needs of industrial education.
2. A statement of the extent to which the needs are now met by existing institutions.
3. As the result of such investigations, some definite suggestions for the promotion of industrial education in such manner as might best serve the interests of the whole people.

POINT OF VIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee entered upon its duties without fixed notions as to the form industrial education should take throughout the country, and in consequence, its inquiries and studies have made the most profound impression upon its members.

Keeping in mind the scope of the resolution, as well as the complexity of the situation, the committee addressed themselves to the following questions in an effort to bring out practical suggestions toward the solution of the problem:

1. Should trade, vocational, technical, and industrial schools be established as a part of the public-school system?
2. Should private industrial educational institutions be tolerated?
3. Under what conditions and terms should industrial schools, either public or private, be countenanced and supported?
4. Under what conditions should the semiprivate or semipublic industrial schools, namely, the so-called cooperative industrial schools, be approved or disapproved?
5. Should they be free or supported by the city, county, or State in which they are located?
6. Should they be under the control or partial control of the National Government?
7. Should their instructors be practical men from the ranks of trade occupations, or should they be men who know nothing of the trade itself except its theoretical side?
8. What should be taught under the head of "industrial education"; the cultural side, the professional side, the practical side, or all combined?
9. To what extent, if any, should labor headquarters, labor temples, and labor halls be used to furnish industrial education?
10. To what extent should "prevocational courses" be encouraged?
11. What disposition shall be made of the product of industrial schools?

POINT OF VIEW.

After an extensive as well as intensive study of the entire subject, covering a period of more than three years, examining the many experiments now in vogue, ascertaining through first-hand information the purposes and merits of the several type of school now prevailing, the committee is prepared to offer the following as a partial solution of the above questions.

In regard to 1: Should trade, vocation, technical, and industrial schools be established as a part of the public-school system?

We believe that technical and industrial education of the workers in trades and industry, being a public necessity, should not be a private

but a public function, conducted by the public, the expense involved at public cost and as part of the public-school system. In order to keep such schools in close touch with the trades and industries there should be local advisory boards, including representatives of the industries, the employers, and organized labor.

In regard to 2: Should private industrial educational institutions be tolerated?

Organized labor's position regarding the injustice of narrow and prescribed training in selected trades by both private and public institutions, and the flooding of the labor market with half-trained mechanics for the purpose of exploitation, is perfectly tenable, and the well-founded belief in the viciousness of such practices and the consequent condemnation is well-nigh unassailable.

In regard to 3: Under what conditions and terms should industrial schools, either public or private, be countenanced and supported?

We believe in private initiative, coupled with active cooperation between the school authorities and the trade-unions, or private undertakings which are manifestly for the educational advancement of trade-union members.

In regard to 4: Under what conditions should the semiprivate or the semipublic industrial schools, namely, the so-called cooperative industrial schools, be approved or disapproved?

The problem is divided into two parts, as follows:

- (a) Public control of cooperative schools, as follows:
- (b) Private control of cooperative schools.

As to (a) the cooperative-school plan is an attempt to combine training in the processes and practices of trades, in manufacturing or other establishments, with general instruction in a school which includes theory plus academic studies that bear directly on the trade work. The details of such systems vary, but the most popular is the half-time plan.

In the last analysis industrial education will be measured by intensely practical men of the industrial world on the basis of skill and intelligence as developed by undertakings to fit the youth of the country for wage-earning occupations. In order to meet this test successfully apprentices must be trained under real conditions in productive industry, thereby making the cooperative-school plan a necessary feature of our public-school system.

The public schools should teach the theory of the trade, while the actual practice and processes should be taught in the shop. This method permits of continuous development of capacity and relieves the manufacturer of the expense of the theoretical instruction, and provides a means of weeding out boys who are not adapted to particular trades.

By this method the boy, the employer, and the community are benefited. The obligation to provide industrial education of a theoretical nature, therefore, should rest entirely with the public schools.

As to (b) private control of cooperative schools:

The committee reaffirms its position in condemning any system of public instruction privately controlled, or any scheme of private selection of pupils, and calls attention to the introduction of a plan which is being put into operation in several localities and fostered by manufacturers' associations.

This cooperative scheme is a limited plan for industrial education, carried on between the high school, which engages a teacher for the purpose, one satisfactory to the manufacturers, and a group of the latter who indenture such boys as they desire to have. The idea is, of course, to give a thorough training. But—

(a) The manufacturer is not obliged to take any boys or to keep any boy.

On the other hand the high school is obliged to educate all duly qualified boys, to give them all that the city provides.

Therefore those who study in such a cooperative course do so on sufferance.

In regard to 5: Should they (the schools) be free, supported by the city, county, or State in which they are located?

The committee reaffirms its advocacy of free schools, free text books, the raising of the compulsory school age, and a close scrutiny of courses and methods of instruction.

In regard to 6: Should they (the schools) be under the control or partial control of the National Government?

Results vast in importance and magnitude have come from the action in Congress in 1862 in giving land grants to each State to be used for State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts. This appropriation of lands, followed by direct appropriation of moneys in 1890 and 1907, provides these colleges with a fund averaging about \$65,000 per State, or a total of over \$3,000,000 annually. While the funds so appropriated were for a long time used largely for general studies, the subjects of mechanic arts, agriculture, and home economics were finally developed, so that they now compete on nearly equal terms with the literary and scientific courses.

Since most of this fund is in demand to train engineers, technical agriculturists, and teachers in the mechanic, agriculture, and home economics subjects, comparatively little is available to give school training to those who wish to become experienced workmen, farmers, or home makers.

There is a movement at present, in which labor is taking a prominent part, to still further develop education to which these colleges were dedicated. Since only one college in a State can do little more for our greatly enlarged population than to provide courses of study for those who are to become technicians, and can not give equal opportunity in liberal and practical education to all of the industrial classes, this new movement is crystallizing around a plan for including the secondary public schools under the scope of additional similar grants, thus creating and giving direction to a complete national scheme of education in which labor should receive recognition and its just share of attention.

In regard to 7: Should their instructors be practical men from the ranks of trade occupations, or should they be men who know nothing of the trade itself except its theoretical side?

The committee believes that experience in European countries has shown that academically trained teachers have been dismal failures. Notwithstanding this experience, many so-called trade or vocational schools in the United States have in the recent past attempted experiments with academically trained teachers with very unsatisfactory or disastrous results.

The teachers of trade and manual vocations must keep up with modern shop practices and processes in establishments which are doing regular productive work; otherwise they will fall far behind and be teachers of obsolete methods and processes. Successful teachers must be men of practical experience, with more than a text-book acquaintance with the industrial world.

A good trade teacher needs at least a fair general education, with specialized knowledge of such arts or sciences as may be related to the trade he is to teach: a practical knowledge of the trades such as is usually gained only by working at them under the ordinary shop conditions and in addition an understanding of the general principles of teaching, that he may be able to impart his knowledge to others. The combination is not a common one. To be a skilled trade worker presupposes years of training and experience in the shop, and men possessing this have usually begun work by 16, with only a grammar-school education at most. Even if they have added to this by night study they have had no experience in teaching and find much difficulty in imparting their own knowledge to learners. The trained teachers, on the other hand, while thoroughly familiar with the theory and underlying principles of the trades, usually lack concrete and practical experience with industrial processes. As a general rule, therefore, the school has to choose between the skilled worker not trained as a teacher and the professionally trained teacher who knows the theory of the trades but has little, if any, practical experience.

In regard to 8: What should be taught under the head of "industrial education": the cultural side, the professional side, the practical side, or all combined?

The committee believes that the course of instruction in a school giving industrial education should include English, mathematics, mechanics, physical trades, elementary mechanics, and drawing; the shop instruction for particular trades and for each trade represented; drawing, mathematics, mechanics, physical and biological science applicable to the trade, the history of that trade, and a sound system of economics, including and emphasizing the philosophy of collective bargaining. This, it is believed, will serve to prepare the pupil for more advanced subjects and, in addition, disclose his capacity for a specific vocation.

In regard to 9: To what extent, if any, should labor headquarters, labor temples, and labor halls be used to further industrial education?

The committee is convinced that there are conspicuous activities throughout the country known as "educational hours" at central labor-union meetings which might well be exemplified to advance and organize a propaganda for industrial education. Such meetings might also be turned into an educational "forum" in the interest or advocacy of membership by trade-unionists on both State and municipal educational boards and committees.

In regard to 10: To what extent should "prevocational courses" be encouraged?

For more than a decade the introduction of properly balanced courses in trade training and the enrichment of these courses have embarrassed the advocates of industrial education not a little; in fact, attempts to scientifically analyze processes and practices of the trades have met with resentment on the part of superintendents, supervisors, and foremen of large industrial establishments. The reason for this resentment is that those usually seeking such information are manual-training school teachers, unfortunately the greater number of whom are women. Moreover, it is conceded that such teachers have very little sympathy with trades, as such, but look upon manual and trade instruction as a way out of the difficulty of educating the subnormal pupil. Hence, the objection of those interested in trades or trade education to thrusting upon industry the dull boy.

On the other hand, even public trade school instructors in some instances have turned a deaf ear to what they call impertinent inquiries as to methods of procedure. Such instructors usually consider the proper kind of equipment, processes, and practices necessary for the training of apprentices "their stock in trade." However, insistent demand that rule-of-thumb methods be abolished has resulted in genuine attempts to teach the trades scientifically, systematically, and sympathetically.

As a result of this new era in the advancement of scientifically arranged courses with the necessary equipment, it seems eminently proper at this time to point out the overwhelming desire on the part of the advocates of manual-training schools to establish within such schools and elsewhere "prevocational courses" for pupils between the ages of 12 and 14.

While we welcome practical courses for those who are to later enter upon specialized vocational and industrial courses, we maintain that "prevocational courses" should be taught by tutors with practical knowledge of the vocations toward which the pupils are to be pointed; in other words, we can not too strongly condemn any attempt to thrust upon school systems courses of instruction which presume to try out the adaptability of the pupils for particular vocations and which are taught by women teachers with absolutely no practical knowledge of the metal, woodworking, and such other trades for which instruction may be offered.

If "prevocational courses" are to be offered in publicly administered schools in an effort to establish a scheme of vocational guidance, then we insist that such courses be given by men tutors, who not only have a practical knowledge of the particular trades, but, in addition, teaching experience coupled with an insight into the adaptability and inclination of the pupils for such vocations. (Same to apply to trades and vocations in which women are exclusively employed.)

Finally, we favor and advocate increasing the number of men teachers in industrial schools, as well as "prevocational schools," to the end that all practical instruction in trades be given by properly trained teachers, who have had in addition to their teaching experience at least four years' practical experience at particular trades.

In regard to 11: What disposition shall be made of the product of industrial schools?

A most serious and troublesome question arises concerning the disposition of the product of industrial schools. If the teaching of any trade in its entirety is to turn out journeymen, near journeymen, or all-round workmen, then there must necessarily be a product which will have a commercial value. If it is not, the work has not been carried on as it would be under real commercial conditions and the training therefore is imperfect.

If the product of these schools is to be put upon the market in any way, there is likely to be much opposition from manufacturers, contractors, and organized labor. Since it will inevitably come into competition with the product of regular establishments, it has been pointed out that if the students were regular apprentices in industrial establishments, they would be working as much in competition with apprentices and journeymen in other establishments as if they were doing the same kind of work and producing the same kind of articles in the schools. This meets the objection only partially from the standpoint of labor and not at all from that of the employer. In both cases the objection is to what may be called subsidized competition; competition which is not hampered by the necessity of making its product pay for its own cost of production. The difficulty does not, of course, arise in apprenticeship schools in which a manufacturer trains his own em-

ployees, but in philanthropic and public industrial schools it presents a serious problem, for which as yet no satisfactory solution has been found.

As previously stated in this report, the committee believes that instruction should be given for its educational value, or, in other words, it should be "construction for instruction rather than instruction for construction."

An agreement between school authorities and contractors who are erecting public buildings, whereby pupils of schools given instruction in building trades, shall be permitted during a part of the time to make practical application of their training, on buildings in course of erection, the pupils to receive credit for such work as part of their course, has been suggested as a feasible and unobjectionable plan. Similarly the work under the various city departments has been suggested to provide practice for pupils in many other trades.

This in no way is a new experiment, as practical application of the same is being made in foreign countries with considerable success.

A minor difficulty in connection with a product having a commercial value is the temptation to increase output by keeping the student longer at one machine or operation than is absolutely necessary for practical educational purposes; in other words, there may be a tendency, for the sake of revenue, to follow the example of the shop and specialize instead of giving well-rounded training. This, however, is a matter of school administration, but, nevertheless, of great concern and can be easily guarded against if the right attitude is shown by school administrators.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee after due consideration of the importance of the several systems of schools now in operation throughout the country, recommend the following specific types of schools for the advancement of the prospective apprentice to the trades, as well as for those who have already entered the trades:

1. Supplemental technical education: Supplemental technical education for those already in the trades. The demand for such instruction is measured by the necessity for training in particular trades and industries, and the chief aim of such instruction should be to present those principles of arts and sciences which bear upon the trades either directly or indirectly. Such schools are commonly known as "continuation schools," whether their sessions are held in the day, evening, or on the part-time plan.

2. Industrial education: The establishment of schools in connection with the public-school systems, at which pupils between the ages of 14 and 16 may be taught the principles of trades, not necessarily in separate buildings but in schools adapted to this particular education by competent trade-trained teachers.

3. Trade-union schools: The committee recommends the continuance of progressive development in supplemental trade education as inaugurated by trade-unions, such as the supplemental trade courses established by the International Typographical Union; School for Carpenters and Bricklayers, Chicago, Ill.; International Printing Pressmen's Technical School, at Rogersville, Tenn., and the School for Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, of New York City. The establishment of the Printing Pressmen's Technical Trade School, following the example set by the International Typographical Union, marks another epoch in the introduction of trade education by trade-unions.

That the typographical union and the printing pressmen should be the first trades-unions to establish such schools was a foregone conclusion, for in proportion as occupation makes claim on the intellect of the workers greater educational opportunities become necessary.

Those trades which call for the greatest intellectual or technical skill on the part of the worker afford the most available opportunities for educational activity.

It is not because the personnel in the printing trades is better, but rather because these occupations are becoming increasingly more technical and subdivided in their character.

The committee further recommends that all trade-unions which have not adopted a scheme of technical education give the matter the consideration it so richly deserves; and they further believe that the undertakings of the above unions call for the most enthusiastic admiration and are entitled to the most cordial and loyal support.

4. We recommend that if in the course of time schools under public administration with a broad and liberal course of instruction (with an advisory committee composed of employers as well as trade-unions) shall demonstrate practical efficiency in training workers for the highly skilled trades, we favor the recognition of that portion of time spent in the schools which, after an examination by the union at interest of the practical and theoretical ability of the apprentice, can be considered comparable to actual training in particular trades as a substitute for a period of the apprentice's time spent entirely in the industry.

FEDERAL AID.

In addition to the above recommendations and in compliance with the action of the St. Louis convention regarding Federal aid for vocational education, this committee urges a greater interest in the education of the 25,000,000 children of school age in the United States, 50 per cent of whom leave school by the end of the sixth grade at approximately 14 years of age.

Not only are we confronted by this state of affairs, but of the 50 per cent who remain in school only 1 child in 3 finishes the eighth grade, only 1 in 5 enters the high school, and only 1 in 30 finishes the high-school courses. Some idea of the extent of this vast problem can be gleaned when it is realized that the cost of maintenance of the common schools of the country is \$500,000,000 a year. In addition to this sum there has been expended for the equipment in these school plants \$1,000,000,000, and the benefits of this enormous expenditure are enjoyed by only 50 per cent of the children of school age.

The vocational education bill, known as Senate 3, introduced by Senator PAGE, of Vermont (a similar bill having been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman WILSON) is one of several introduced in Congress to advance the cause of vocational education throughout the States by a liberal Federal grant for agriculture, the trades and industries, as well as home economics. The passage of this bill has been hindered somewhat by the activities of certain Senators who are opposed to its provisions but in favor of another bill much narrower in scope and relating only to colleges and experiment stations, while the Page bill includes all such provisions and in addition creates a plan for Federal grants to secondary public schools, thus giving direction to a complete scheme of education in which all the children of the Nation should receive a just and equitable share of attention.

Much time and attention has already been given to this bill by the president of the American Federation of Labor, as well as by the legislative committee, and considerable hope has been expressed for

its ultimate success. It still holds its place on the Senate calendar and is to be considered early in the third session of the Sixty-second Congress, which meets in December of this year. Every effort should be made to secure such legislation guaranteeing high Federal standards with the widest possible latitude within the States for adaptation to the specific needs of the various communities.

Respectfully submitted.

Joseph F. Valentine, chairman, John H. Walker, secretary, James J. Freely, D. A. Carey, Ben Commons, Paul Scharrenberg, James L. Gernon, Phil H. Mueller, Agnes Nestor, John F. Pierce, John D. Crane, Thomas Wright, Fred W. Sulton, Edwin W. Weeks, W. T. Brown, committee on education.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Lynch (J. M.): As an encouragement to the unions that may have under consideration following the example set by the International Typographical Union, I may state that we now have 3,500 students of our craft. I think there are very few colleges that have as large a student body, and as a result those printers who have taken it have benefited by it; a great many of them have been able to secure a scale of wages in excess of the prices running from \$2 to \$15 a week. So we are getting practical results through the education we are conducting through an educational commission made up entirely of printers and located in Chicago. I make this as a statement of facts, not theory.

Treasurer Lennon, in discussing the question, said in part: I want to say just a few words on this question because of my contact with educators, and because of the knowledge of the situation that they believe, at least, confronts them. They are not intentionally antagonistic in the main to our movement.

Many of them, as a matter of course, do not understand. The idea of vocational or trade education is becoming very general among the educators of this country. The first question they ask is, "Where are we to get the teachers that you trade-unionists advocate shall be used?" Now, my friends, that is not a question that can be answered offhand; it is a question we must help the educators and school boards to solve. We can not stop the trend in the direction of this kind of education in the schools; but we can, if we cooperate with the educators, have it come our way. There will be some mistakes made, as a matter of course, but we can afford to overlook them and correct them.

I know of members of our organizations who have been furnished with the reports of the special committee and have never taken the trouble to read them. How can they intelligently meet the question with the educators of their various communities? In the various States this question is going to the country schools, not only to the city schools, but the little schools at the crossroads. They are proposing to teach domestic science and a moderate knowledge of the carpenter's trade and the blacksmith's trade. Now, if we will cooperate with the educators we will see that this is done in a way that is beneficial and not detrimental to those trades.

I desire to impress upon the trades-unionists here, and through the men here those at home, the necessity of giving careful examination to what the special committee has done during the last three or four years. It is great work and it is entitled to consideration, because it is more important, as it has to do with the welfare of our children and grandchildren, than possibly any other matter that has been or will be considered by this convention.

Delegate Frey, in discussing the question, said, in part, "This question of industrial education is such an important one to us as trades-unionists, and has never yet received that careful study it deserves, that I feel warranted in taking up a few moments of the convention's time to express a thought or two in connection with the subject. Every one of us is familiar with the fact that the trend of modern industry is to specialize, and that that specialization instead of making expert mechanics tends to develop a man in a single, narrow channel where he is only made familiar with a small part of the work required to finish the product of the industry in which he is engaged. The result is that there may be a decreasing amount of mechanical skill and general knowledge of the trade developing in our country. I think we are warranted in saying at least that there is no increase in the degree of mechanical skill among the boys who are now learning the trade in the various industries."

Some educators have noticed this tendency, and a large number of employers have also noticed the same tendency, and they have endeavored to establish schools where boys will be taught a specialty in the trade, where they will be prepared on two or three months' or a year's training to take the place of mechanics and make it more difficult for us to win strikes or to maintain our organizations. I think we might as well face the fact that the present system of education, so far as training a boy or girl to be self-supporting in the industries, is faulty and that we require a revolution in some of the methods. I believe our movement is the one that must set that revolution on foot and make the change that is absolutely essential. We take the boy and girl now with a little smattering of knowledge from the schoolroom and throw them into the industries; we separate them in one day from the schoolroom and place them in the factory. Some of our good friends have suggested that the boy and girl, after working all day in the factory or mill, might go to a night school to get some added knowledge they require to make them more proficient to earn a livelihood in their industries. In one country the question, while not solved, at least is solving itself. They have the continuation schools, and, instead of taking the young man and woman out of a school and throwing them into the industry for all time, they say there shall be a graduation of that school period. They take the young person and for the first six months or the first year of their employment in factory or mill force the employer to allow that individual during work hours to go to school to secure an education that will allow him to better hold his own in the industry in which he is engaged.

I believe what we need to-day is to adopt some emphatic declaration in favor of a continuation-school system that will say to the employer, "You can not take the child from the common school or even from the high school and force him to work the regular working hours of your establishment. That child must go to a continuation school, where he will be taught the theory and taught something of the practice of the industry he is engaged in."

There is one danger we have in the industrial form of education we have in this country to-day, and that is that it is subsidized very largely by those who are antagonistic to our movement; and, while carried on by private parties, they hope to put it in the mildest form, where it will work out to their benefit without conferring the kind of education we think is necessary for wageworkers. I think we should

commit ourselves definitely in favor of a vocational education that will be entirely under the charge of the public-school system, where our children will be able after leaving schools to have an opportunity to learn something about the theory of industry in which they are engaged and where, gradually tapering off for three or four years, they will have an opportunity to be educated in the public schools and prepare themselves for the vocation they will follow in this life.

Delegate Simpson, in discussing the question, said in part: The previous speaker referred to continuation schools. I think the organized workers interested in the work of the American Federation of Labor should also be acquainted with the methods that are being adopted in other countries along this practical line. Little has been said about a system of continuation schools that will meet with the approval of organized labor. There are two systems of continuation schools in Germany. In Berlin there is a system of continuation schools which permits of the boys going to this school up to 7 o'clock at night, the employers being compelled to send the apprentices to those schools up to that hour. In Munich the law is somewhat better and, I think, would meet more with the approval of organized labor. If a boy works from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock at night he is compelled to attend school during those hours, and the employer is compelled to pay the boy's wages during those hours. I contend that between the two systems the latter is far preferable in the interest of organized labor and should be supported if there is going to be an establishment of the continuation schools.

I think the suggestion of the previous speaker is an excellent one, because you will find, if you go through the schools of the United States, both the eastern and western parts, that the continuation school as instituted in Germany has not been developed in this country to any great extent, and it should be the duty of the employer to pay the apprentice after he has gone into the factory and is a producer and an important factor in that industry. The employer should pay him during the time he is in school, because it is to the benefit of the employer that the boy shall be made a more efficient worker by going to those schools.

Delegate Simpson discussed at length the question of technical education and described the evolution of the skilled trades where formerly work was done by hand and is now being done by machinery.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Mr. PAGE. The Southern Commercial Congress has taken pains to place itself on record as in favor of the Page bill. That is one of the great organizations of this country so far as the uplift of the South is concerned; and, without reading it, I will simply say that the letter indorses the Page bill, and ask that it be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that order will be made.

The letter referred to is as follows:

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1912.

Senator CARROLL S. PAGE, Capitol, City.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have before me a letter of December 11 from Mr. H. H. Gross, president of the National Soil Fertility League, of Chicago, Ill., to yourself and other Senators. Mr. Gross says:

"We are in accord—with the Page bill—except upon two points—one is expediency and the other relates to a feature of the bill."

In the matter of expediency Mr. Gross says:

"The main sections deal with youth, schools, and education."

"The other branch of the bill deals with extension work, teaching the adult farmer behind the plow. This feature is necessary to complete and make effective what was contemplated when the land-grant colleges were established a half century ago. This follows precedent, and completes a plan to which the Federal Government has been committed for 50 years."

This quotation very clearly shows the narrowness of the National Soil Fertility League in urging the Lever-Smith bill and opposing the Page bill. Will that measure complete and make effective what was contemplated when the land-grant colleges were established half a century ago? Does it complete the idea of vocational education to simply provide extension teaching and demonstration farming to "adult farmers behind the plow"?

Mr. Gross clearly implies that it is not necessary to complete the land-grant act of 1862 to provide extension work, such as night schools and continuation schools for adult workmen in the trades and industries. He practically says that the land-grant act is completed by taking care of the adult farmer, even though nothing is done for the adult farmer's wife, nor for the wife of the adult worker in the trades and industries. Mr. Gross further assumes that the farm boy who is to be the producer of cheaper foods, the farm home maker who is to manage the work of raising strong farm youth, the workers in the trades and industries who are to economically produce and transport our foreign and domestic manufactured products, the home makers in the trades and industries who are to have charge of raising the children of the people who work in the shop, in the transportation company, in merchandising, and in other nonagricultural lines. It is fortunate for the Senate and for the country thus to have set forth at this opportune time the narrow views of Mr. Gross and his confères, some of whom are in our State agricultural colleges and in our State engineering colleges.

This astonishing letter further says:

"The vocational education branch of the bill breaks new ground and inaugurates a new system of education. If the bill were divided on the natural line of cleavage the legislation required would be more simple and administration less complex. It would strengthen the bill. We think this should be done."

When the land-grant act of 1862 was passed there had been no definite separation between high school and collegiate courses. The founders of the bill, as shown by their discussions on the floors of Congress, had no intention of making a "line of cleavage" which would cause practically all the funds of agricultural colleges to be used in what are now collegiate courses, with a four-year high-school course separating them from the common schools of the open country and the elementary schools of the cities and towns.

The State agricultural and mechanical colleges have made "the line of cleavage" by confining their work to the preparation of technicians, thus forgetting the farm boy and girl who are to return to the farm and the boy and girl in the city who are not to attend college; that 90 per cent who are to do the productive work and the home making of our country. This unnatural cleavage made by our State colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts shows how thoroughly these colleges

have failed to interest themselves in classes which the land-grant act of 1862 was intended to reach.

To show the unfortunate attitude of the colleges and universities, attention is called to the use they have made of the Nelson fund, provided by Congress in the Nelson amendment passed in 1907. The Nelson amendment gives to each State college \$25,000 a year from the Federal Treasury, and Congress indicated the purpose for which this money was to be used in the following language:

"That State colleges may use a portion of this money for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

No one has questioned the fact that Congress intended this fund of \$1,200,000 annually, of which \$4,000,000 has been already spent, to be used by the agricultural and mechanical colleges to meet the everywhere crying need for teachers prepared to teach agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics.

Commissioner of Education Claxton, a year ago in a public hearing held under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, said that these colleges are using very little of this money in the preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts in the lower schools. It is a fair estimate to say that they are using far below 20 per cent of this money for that purpose, and this in spite of the fact that in many States consolidated rural schools are crying for teachers of agriculture and home economics and find it necessary to utilize teachers from the small denominational schools and from normal schools who have no adequate preparation in either agriculture or home economics. In other words, these colleges are at once neglecting their greatest opportunity and practically disregarding the clearly expressed wish of Congress, the hand that feeds them.

Even a worse condition exists in relation to the mechanical colleges of these State colleges and universities than in the case of the agricultural colleges. Almost none of them have even discussed the matter of preparing teachers under the Nelson amendment for trade schools. And comparatively few of these great institutions, liberally financed by public funds from the Federal and States Treasuries, have done anything at preparing teachers in home economics for the schools either of city or country. This "line of cleavage" between the farm boy and the technician has been carried so far as to be so ridiculous that it is pitiful.

It is admitted that the Lever-Smith bill would provide legislation more simple. Some of the administrators of agricultural-college funds are not hunting for complex language that will say "shall" instead of "may" in appropriations from Congress. They would like to continue the "line of cleavage" which would prepare only college graduates, comparatively few of whom enter the ranks of the producing classes. Nothing could more clearly state the fact that the State colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts are not leading in taking the new science and technique of agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics down to the people through our otherwise wonderfully developed secondary school system than their use of the Nelson fund. They are campus colleges. They are not State colleges. They are colleges to prepare the aristocratic few. The Nelson fund was designed to make of them colleges to prepare vocational teachers for the secondary schools and thus provide technical instruction to all classes and make successful all the people, as well as the few who attend college.

It is disingenuous for Mr. Gross to say that separation would strengthen the bill, forgetting the farmer's wife, the laboring man, the laboring man's wife, the boy who is to be a farmer, the girl who is to be a farmer's wife, the boy who is to work in the trades and industries, and the girl who is to be the wife of the man who works in the trades and industries.

There has been strong feeling on the part of the leaders of the several tens of millions of people who favor the Page bill, that Mr. Gross and a relatively small number of his supporters throughout are using the Lever-Smith bill to destroy the Page bill. The terms of Mr. Gross's letter, when widely published, will confirm that belief.

THE IMPRACTICAL FEATURE.

Mr. Gross says:

"The one main reason why we can not support the Page bill is that provision calling for district agricultural high schools of secondary grade with branch experiment stations."

Mr. Gross here so thoroughly discloses his ignorance concerning the appropriation for agricultural high schools in the Page bill that ridicule rather than argument would be the normal way of replying to his letter.

He says, truly:

"Such schools will necessarily be from 40 to 75 miles apart." He says, also: "Not over 5 per cent of the farm youth could attend these and live at home." He also says: "The safety of the individual requires home life and influences between the ages of 13 and 17 years. To attend such schools the vast majority would have to be provided for in dormitories on the school premises. The colonization of several hundred boys and girls of that age would involve a moral hazard few parents would assume. * * * To us the objection is insuperable and would present an anomaly to the State and Federal Government building a school that really would serve but a township. Again, the attendance of these schools would involve an expense that many farmers would not meet. Many of the youth are required night and morning to do the chores and help maintain the farm activities. If the money contemplated (and the amount should be increased tenfold) were used to aid in the consolidation of the rural schools into the township unit, it would be of priceless benefit to the country boy and girl, and give them real help in gaining an education that they desire and ought to have, and which the State and Government should undertake to furnish."

In the first place, the Page bill recognizes that we are to have consolidated rural schools. It recognizes the fact that the 2,500 successful experiments with no failures in consolidating six or eight one-room schools into four to seven room schools may be taken as absolute evidence, from a business point of view, that our one-room schools are to be generally consolidated. This means that all farm pupils will be given agriculture and home economics along with their general school studies from the ages of 13 to 16 years. If it means anything, it means that the State colleges of agriculture and supplementary schools throughout, including State normal schools and State agricultural high schools, will finally be led to prepare a sufficient number of teachers to place at least one teacher of agriculture and one teacher of home economics in each consolidated rural school. This will require between forty and fifty thousand teachers of agriculture and as many teachers of home economics.

The Page bill does not contemplate that the 10 more or less agricultural high schools in each State will do the work of the consolidated rural school but will be a step higher, and will, for the most part,

confine themselves to the last two years of high-school work. These schools will take the graduates of the consolidated rural school at about the end of the tenth school year, which is the middle of the high-school course, and will, under a faculty of technical teachers in agriculture and home economics and of general teachers in the ordinary high-school subjects, give a course which will further fit them for the management of farms and farm homes, and will further train large numbers to become teachers of agriculture and home economics, and other subjects in the consolidated and other rural schools; and that the highly educational and inspirational courses of the best equipped of these schools do prepare country life leaders to return to their home communities has been proven in a dozen States.

Three or four hundred agricultural high schools distributed throughout the country will also standardize the agricultural and home economics instruction in rural and town schools. Without such standardizing influence, agriculture in our secondary school system will always be at ragged ends. With such standardization and leadership, country life education can be the most efficient and the most inspirational part of our public educational system.

Agricultural colleges have generally placed their entrance at the close of the high-school course, but in most States they have done almost nothing to make the agricultural high school practical for those who can not attend the college. Therefore the agricultural colleges are reaching in a vital way only a small part of 1 per cent of the men and women who become managers of farms and farm homes.

The consolidated rural and village schools, which are local, will care for all pupils of 13 to 17 years of age; the proposed agricultural high schools, which are not local, but are practically in each congressional district, will take some of those pupils through the next step in their education when they are 17 to 20 years of age, thus rounding out both their high-school course and their vocational training to manage the farm and the farm home.

Illustrating the absurdity of Mr. Gross's statements is the fact that already the agricultural high schools of Minnesota have established a minimum age limit of 17 years.

The quotation from Assistant State Superintendent Phillips, of Minnesota, quoted in Mr. Gross's letter, could not have applied to the original agricultural high school at St. Anthony Park, to the agricultural high school at Morris, nor to the agricultural high school at Crookston, Minn., because the ages given by Mr. Gross do not apply to those schools. Minnesota has this year established 50 consolidated rural schools, and is rapidly placing agriculture in the village and town schools, but it has no notion of doing away with its three agricultural high schools with their twelve to fifteen hundred students for the last half of the high-school course. Minnesota's plan is to have one teacher of agriculture and one teacher of home economics in every rural school, either in a consolidated rural school in the open country or in a village or city school to which the farm youth of the surrounding country are hauled at public expense. Mr. Gross's quotation does not fit into the Minnesota conditions and can hardly have been used for his purpose with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Phillips.

Agricultural high schools such as that at St. Anthony Park, Minn., with its nearly 1,000 students, have young farm people from 17 to 25 years of age, who prove to be more earnest, more moral, than the average students in the universities and colleges of this country, and the blow struck by the National Soil Fertility League at coeducation in State agricultural high schools will naturally be resented by the schools of the entire country.

Mr. Gross says that an agricultural high school would serve but a township. Each of the agricultural high schools of Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Minnesota, and other States serves a congressional district or larger area. Their students come not from local homes, but are more thoroughly distributed throughout all the counties of the State than are the students of the State colleges and universities, which get their students largely from the cities, while the agricultural high schools get their students from the rural schools. In failing to differentiate between the consolidated rural school and the agricultural high school, Mr. Gross places himself in the position of such dense ignorance that his advice regarding separating the bill becomes impotent and he places his supporters in a most unenviable light.

The Page bill contemplates the expenditure of \$3,000,000 by the Federal Government and \$3,000,000 by the State governments for agricultural high schools. Mr. Gross says this should be increased tenfold to accommodate all the consolidated rural schools. This is equivalent to requesting that Congress appropriate \$30,000,000 and require the States to appropriate an equal amount, devoting \$60,000,000 to vocational education for farm boys and girls in their home rural-school districts. This would provide \$1,500 for each 40,000 consolidated and village rural schools for the teaching of agriculture and home economics. Senator Page nor any of his associates have thought of suggesting anything so radical. The Page bill proposes to bring the work of the agricultural and mechanical colleges down nearer to the people who manage our farms, our farm homes, and who work in the trades and industries and manage the homes of our industrial workers by producing local leaders and teachers for the rural schools and county demonstration farm workers. It leaves the financing of the local schools to the States and communities. Mr. Gross has shown that the Page bill is really a conservative measure.

The Lever-Smith bill, on the other hand, fails to recognize that already the Federal Government and the States have farm-efficiency men in more than one-third of the counties of the United States. Nearly all counties in the Southern States, under the leadership of Dr. Knapp, are thus supplied in part with Federal, in part with State, and in part with private and local, funds. The Federal Government, the State governments, and private and local organizations are rapidly extending this work into the Northern States. Both the Page bill and the Lever bill propose to extend this work to all counties and to systematize and standardize it; but to say that this minor matter, which is largely working itself out, completes the land-grant act of 1862 is, in the face of the above-stated facts, absurd, to say the least.

The Page bill, by providing some hundreds of agricultural high schools in the country by providing some hundreds of trade schools in the large centers of population, by providing vocational courses of study in the general run of secondary or high schools of the country, by providing for college extension, and then by providing that in the State colleges of agriculture and State normal schools teachers shall be trained for these lines of work, proposes a system which really does supplement and look to thoroughly completing the purpose of the land-grant act of 1862.

That the proposed branch experiment stations are needed is shown by the fact that the United States Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations are establishing branch stations of this kind in many States. Under the Page bill these branch stations would be systematically placed beside the agricultural high schools, where, be-

sides serving as investigational farms, they would have an immediate educational value to the students as well as a general educational value to the farmers of the agricultural regions in which these schools are placed.

The Page bill has been wrought out by men best acquainted with vocational education in this country. The Gross letter shows that his propaganda for the Lever-Smith bill is in the hands of men who do not know concerning agricultural high schools, trade schools, agriculture, trades and industries, and home economics in the public schools, and who do not know or appreciate the need of preparing teachers for these schools and for extension work.

Very sincerely, yours,

CLARENCE J. OWENS,

Managing Director Southern Commercial Congress.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, something has been said here about the right of the Federal Government to enter upon the secondary educational work of the country. I received a very interesting communication recently on the constitutional features of this bill. The communication is from an attorney who was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Frank Warren Hackett. I will only read one paragraph, and will ask that the entire article may be printed, if there is no objection.

The paragraph referred to is as follows:

The grand object of this bill, as we have seen, is to render aid in furnishing vocational education to the American boy and girl. Here a question of the power of Congress involves something more than an examination into what has heretofore been done by Federal authority to help along the cause of education in general. An underlying purpose is to check the growing evil that is threatening the well-being of the body politic. There is, and for some time has been, disquietude in the field of labor. No longer is it prudent to allow a great majority of the boys and girls of the land to grow up without early training in the art of earning a livelihood. Something better must be furnished than an ordinary school training. It is the part of wisdom to heed betimes the warning, and diligently to seek and apply the remedy.

He treats the matter from the standpoint of constitutional rights, and I ask that his article may be inserted in full in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that order will be made.

The matter referred to is as follows:

IS THE PAGE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BILL CONSTITUTIONAL?

The Page bill now pending in the Senate proposes to appropriate nearly \$15,000,000 annually, beginning in 1916, in order to cooperate with the States in encouraging instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in secondary schools; in maintaining instruction in these vocational subjects in State normal schools; and in maintaining extension departments in State colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. It has been carefully drawn, after consultation with our leading educators. The plan it embodies appears eminently practical. It is sensible and businesslike. The bill has earnest supporters in every part of the country.

A leading purpose is to encourage a State to appropriate a reasonable sum of money for teaching boys how to succeed in industrial pursuits, and to instruct the girl likewise for such occupation as may be suited to her as well as to educate her in what is styled "home economics." A sum is offered to the State, according to the amount that the local community shall have raised for the purpose. The State will appropriate an amount equal to the Federal appropriation, and the local community is expected to contribute as much as the State and Federal appropriation combined. This method is a judicious one, and the expenditure of the fund is well safeguarded.

The moving cause of this most important enterprise is found in the conditions that confront the great majority of our American boys just as they are leaving the public school. What they have been taught there, however valuable for some purposes, has not had the direct effect of fitting them to earn a living. Many of these boys, losing a chance to become useful citizens, fall in obtaining regular employment, while some of them, sad to say, degenerate into the criminal class.

Says an observer interested in the welfare of young men: "Our reformatories and jails are still filled with mere boys." The period is that where the boy's nature is impressionable; his aspirations are awakened, and he deserves to have a fair opportunity presented where he can follow his bent. What he has been compelled to apply himself to at school has not been much to his liking. He looks around him, and he feels that he does not have a chance to make a man of himself. Not a little of the unrest existing to-day among workmen is to be traced to a conviction on the part of a father that somehow his children are not getting fair treatment. While not a subject for recrimination, it is a source of danger that every good citizen must stop and think about. What a recent writer says is unhappily true: "Too many boys are being turned loose in the world to live in a makeshift way."

This deplorable state of things, which has been going on from bad to worse, brings a duty home to the legislator. In all seriousness, it must be admitted that action should be taken, and that speedily, to meet and correct this growing evil. It is not too much to say that, aggravated as it is by the character of the immigration of recent years, the situation constitutes a menace to the peace and safety of the State. It is not simply a check to prosperity, it is a peril to our institutions.

What can be done to help these boys that will make of them good citizens and thereby conserve law and order? The Page bill endeavors to answer this question.

While this inquiry presses upon our attention, we find ourselves face to face with another factor in our national life hardly less disturbing. The country has come to realize the truth that much of our soil has been overworked, its fertility exhausted, and that we must work hard to restore to it, if we can, its former productivity. Already the Department of Agriculture has done praiseworthy work in the direction of enabling the farmer to raise heavier crops. To the Morrill Act of 1862 and to the Hatch Act of 1887 is due the gratitude of the entire country for fine and efficient service rendered by the agricultural college. Much remains to be accomplished in order to bring home to the tiller of the soil a knowledge of scientific farming. It is here that the Page bill seeks to benefit the people in every part of the country. Experimental farms are projected where practical work will be done by the students

with a result that the adult farmer will profit by what has been demonstrated, after research and experiment. In some instances not far from his home. When we reflect that in 1907 Germany, as compared with the United States, in less than one-half the area, harvested nearly double the bushels of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and potatoes, we need not be told that it would be folly in us not to bestow our best thought upon the problems of our future food supply.

The Page bill would improve our farming, and by making it more profitable would attract our boys by interesting them in the science of crop raising, thus checking the tendency to desert the healthful surroundings of rural life in order to crowd into the cities. Farm life would have a new meaning. The legislation in view would rescue land from wasteful treatment and bring it under the influence of men eager to cultivate it by the best methods, because they are widening their knowledge of how to make their possessions more and more productive.

Enough has been said to indicate that this measure contemplates the attainment of objects of vital interest and of almost incalculable value to every community in the land. The thought naturally occurs, Is an appropriation of money for such purposes as these within the power of Congress? Is the Page bill constitutional?

Were this question the first of its kind, the reply that most lawyers would make offhand, it is likely, would offer no contradiction to the views expressed by President Buchanan in his message of February 24, 1859, vetoing a bill for giving public lands to the States to establish agricultural colleges: "I presume the general proposition is undeniable that Congress does not possess the power to appropriate money in the Treasury raised by taxes on the people of the United States for the purpose of educating the people of the respective States."

Yet three years later Abraham Lincoln signed the bill and it became a law, bearing the honored name of "the Morrill Act." One ground upon which its constitutionality was vested was that Congress had power to dispose of the public lands. In January, 1887, when a bill to establish agricultural experiment stations was under debate in the Senate, an amendment was adopted adding after the words "money in the Treasury" the further words "proceeding from the sales of public lands," although the Senator in charge of the bill remarked in accepting the amendment that he thought it unnecessary. During the debate Senator Vest said: "We have established a Bureau of Agriculture. It is very questionable whether the power to do that exists or not. Some of the best lawyers in the United States doubted it when established and doubt it to-day, but it was done and that bureau is now in existence." Senator Butler expressed a like doubt, but added: "It has been acquiesced in so long as to have become an acknowledged and accomplished fact."

The Department of Agriculture, it must be admitted, exists under no express grant of power to Congress, but only because that body, in obedience to public sentiment, found a power to create and maintain it in the "general-welfare" clause of the Constitution. The Bureau of Education, worth to the country many times over what it has cost, can refer its existence to the same clause. So of other forms of expenditure by Congress that have responded to public needs in contributing to the general welfare.

This section of the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 8) begins as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

In the earlier days it was generally understood that these words "provide for the general welfare" would not support an appropriation of money to carry out a purpose other than is to be discerned in the language of the enumerated powers conferred upon Congress. A strict constructionist may hold to this doctrine at the present time. But the growth of the country, the change in its needs, and the imperative demand for the means to carry into effect what it is the obvious duty of the National Government to accomplish sustains Congress in appropriating money, for the benefit of the entire people, for objects not embraced within the language of the enumerated powers. Where the Nation requires action to be taken for its safety or its welfare, in a sense that everyone must experience the advantage of the protection and help afforded, Congress has demonstrated that it has felt itself justified in voting an appropriation therefor.

The furtherance of agriculture, the preservation of forests, the conduct of mining are some of the purposes which have induced Congress to take upon itself the responsibility of appropriating money under the "general-welfare" clause. This action has been followed apparently by no successful attempt to set aside the law for lack of constitutional power, and it may be inferred that the people are willing to trust Congress and the President that the limits of a wise discretion are not transgressed.

So far as the bill under consideration, therefore, proposes that money be appropriated for teaching the elements of agriculture, it is apprehended that no serious objection will be advanced on the score of a lack of power in Congress under the Constitution to vote money for such a purpose. The policy of making annual appropriations of this character has now become firmly fixed, and a further discussion here of constitutional power in regard to it would be merely academic.

The grand object of this bill, as we have seen, is to render aid in furnishing vocational education to the American boy and girl. Here a question of the power of Congress involves something more than an examination into what has heretofore been done by Federal authority to help along the cause of education in general. An underlying purpose is to check a growing evil that is threatening the well-being of the body politic. There is and for some time has been disquietude in the field of labor. No longer is it prudent to allow a great majority of the boys and girls of the land to grow up without early training in the art of earning a livelihood. Something better must be furnished than an ordinary school training. It is the part of wisdom to heed betimes the warning and diligently to seek and apply the remedy.

Well it has been said in an editorial upon the subject of this bill:

"Battleships and standing armies are not the only means of protection for a nation. Danger from a foreign foe is a remote possibility. Danger from ignorance, inefficiency, and poverty is an ever-present peril."

A like thought is conveyed in the following extract from Senator PAGE's speech in advocacy of his bill:

"National defense is just as effectually provided for in promoting good citizenship as in building battleships. An illiterate, uneducated citizen, disloyal and anarchistic, as he oftentimes is, is a greater menace to our safety than the combined battleships of Great Britain, France, and Germany."

These expressions, uttered in all sincerity, points the way unwittingly to the real power that exists in Congress to put this proposed enactment upon the statute books. One need not resort to the "general-welfare" clause, though the measure is entitled to the protec-

tion and encouragement which these words afford. Its constitutionality may securely be vested on another ground, and that is the power conferred upon Congress to provide for "the common defense."

These words, "the common defense," are found in the preamble of the Constitution. They occur also in the Articles of Confederation. Our forefathers had them ever in mind. They but expressed that instinct of self-preservation which governs every organized society. Of course they are entitled to be liberally construed. The framers of the Constitution doubtless had chiefly in view the dangers to be apprehended from a foreign enemy, but they employed the term in no restrictive sense. Domestic enemies are not omitted from the reckoning. Congress, as we would naturally expect, is authorized to resort to every measure that in its judgment is needful and proper to insure the safety of a common country.

There is no call for argument. It surely will not be denied that the people, through their Congress, can seasonably guard against dangers that threaten the fabric of Government. If the peace and happiness of the country demand that a larger and a better opportunity of education be given to the boy or the girl before going out into the world, Congress will not hesitate from any lack of power to provide for the "common defense" of our institutions by hastening forward this salutary legislation.

Another consideration is not altogether without merit, and that is the attitude of the several States themselves toward this proposed extension of aid. So fair and so strong is the inducement we may with reason assume that every State in the Union will join in the work of putting into successful operation this admirably conceived plan for strengthening and elevating the American people. As State after State falls into line, what in the sequel will have become of any fancied objections that State rights have been invaded or that Congress, in holding out a helping hand to the State, had entered a field which the Constitution had not authorized it to occupy?

FRANK WARREN HACKETT.

JULY 26, 1912.

MR. PAGE. Mr. President, I presume that before this discussion is concluded there may be a good many interrogatories which I may be called upon to answer. I simply wish to say that, having discussed this matter at considerable length on a previous occasion, I am now inclined to let other Senators continue the discussion, although I should be very glad to answer any question or correct any wrong impression regarding the bill.

MR. ROOT. Mr. President, I have a brief letter from a very distinguished educator in regard to this bill which states better than I myself can state some questions I should like to have answered. I will ask to have the letter read from the desk.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The letter will be read as requested.

The Secretary read the letter, as follows:

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
New York, January 20, 1913.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR ROOT: I venture to call your attention to what seems to me very serious objections to the Page bill now before the Senate, which contemplates a large appropriation by Congress for the support of vocational education in the secondary schools of the various States.

This bill seems to me unwise both from the standpoint of public policy and from that of education.

Here for the first time Congress undertakes to appropriate money for secondary schools. If Congress is to enter upon this policy it should be only after a fair discussion of the whole question. It is difficult to see where Congress is to stop if it is to begin the practice of appropriation to local State agencies. There is no enterprise of the local or State government which may not with equal justice ask for a grant from the National Treasury. One does not need to be a State rights man in the party sense to appreciate that this is a most far-reaching change in our fundamental policy and one to be entered upon only after thorough understanding of what it means. Elementary schools, mining schools, hospitals, schools for defectives, or any charitable or educational agency are within the scope of such legislation. All sorts of paternalistic possibilities are here included.

Educationally the measure seems to me of very doubtful wisdom. It provides for a system of education without adequate educational supervision. In order to secure some sort of educational control vocational schools are brought by this bill under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, and elaborate requirements for expenditure and courses of study and even of personnel are included. No such centralization of educational power has ever before been attempted. Secondary education would practically be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. It is possible that the Secretary of the Interior would exercise this authority wisely; it may be that he would direct the secondary schools of the various States better than the States themselves; but it is certainly open to question whether the natural, systematic development of their own school systems by the various States is not a wiser thing. In order to secure an appropriation from the General Government the States are here asked not only to accept a very large degree of direction in the matter of secondary and vocational education but the plan of education proposed has little or no relation to the present State school systems, and seems more likely to produce educational confusion than educational order. The experience of the Morrill Act shows that money expended without educational planning may be made to do harm as well as good. The effort in this bill to compel the States accepting the money to do wisely in its expenditure goes to the other extreme, but it contains no greater assurance of wise educational oversight than did the Morrill bill, after which it is patterned. The questions involved both in public policy and in education seem too important to be settled in the hurry of a short session.

I am,

Very sincerely, yours,

HENRY S. PRITCHETT.

MR. PAGE. Mr. President, I am well aware that a few States—notably Massachusetts and New York—have taken the attitude of Dr. Pritchett in his letter written to the senior Sena-

tor from New York. The strong objection, it seems to me, of Dr. Pritchett is that contained in the following words:

It provides for a system of education without adequate educational supervision. In order to secure some sort of educational control vocational schools are brought by this bill under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, and elaborate requirements of expenditure and courses of study and even of personnel are included. No such centralization of educational power has ever before been attempted. Secondary education would practically be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. It is possible that the Secretary of the Interior would exercise this authority wisely; it may be that he would direct the secondary schools of the various States better than the States themselves, but it is certainly open to question whether the natural systematic development of their own school systems by the various States is not a wiser thing.

From the first I have realized that this was a most serious objection to the Page bill as originally drawn, and I addressed myself to the task of so revising the original bill as to eliminate as far as possible this objection.

One of the leading friends of the Page bill is a Representative in Congress from the city of New York, Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD. He is, as is well known, the president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. We were early in conference as to these objectionable features of the Page bill, but we were both anxious to construct the best possible measure, and, after repeated conferences, we reached what we thought was a fair solution of this problem; and he brought back word from New York that the rewritten bill as it now appears in the amendment which I have offered to the Lever bill was generally satisfactory to the educators of his State.

The valuable aid of Dr. Snedden, head of the educational system of Massachusetts, was secured in the effort to so rewrite the Page bill as to eliminate the objection of Dr. Pritchett and others who felt as he did. The result, was, let me repeat, that after a good deal of painstaking labor the Page bill was so reconstructed as to these objectionable features as to secure the warm approval of both New York and Massachusetts. Dr. Snedden was so delighted with the rewritten bill that he sent me a telegram, in which he said:

I hope the bill as now drawn may pass without the change of a single line.

Mr. President, I would like to call the attention of the Senator from New York to a statement made by the chief magistrate of the New York municipal court, Judge William McAdoo, in his annual report. He says:

There is growing up in this city a menacing army of boys and young men who are the most troublesome element the authorities have to deal with. From the ranks of these lawless, reckless rowdies, who are organized in bands or bound up with chums or pals, come most of the crop of burglars, truck thieves, holdup men, and other criminals and dangerous characters.

Another New York City judge, Judge Merritt W. Pinckney, of the New York juvenile court, says that apparent neglect and incompetence are responsible for most of the delinquency which brought to his court three-fifths of the 12,000 children who have passed through it during his incumbency of that office.

Prof. George Walter Fliske, in his series of lectures on "Boy life and self-government," makes the following significant statement:

Our reformatories and jails are still filled with mere boys. The maximal age for malicious mischief is only 14; for petty larceny and assault, 15; for crimes against property, 16; while the maximum curve for fornication is at 17. Early and middle adolescence is still the great crime period. The shirking of the average home largely accounts for this boy waste, but the ethical failure of the public school is, to a degree, responsible also.

Mr. President, by the college extension features of Senate bill No. 3, which are exactly the same as the provisions of the Lever bill, we are appropriating \$3,480,000 for the benefit of the adult farmer on the farm. In my judgment, the time has arrived when we should reach down and take the hands of the neglected boys who, in far too large numbers, are being turned adrift, and are to-day—to use the language of Judge McAdoo—"developing into a crop of burglars, truck thieves, holdup men, and other criminals and dangerous characters."

Mr. President, out of our unparalleled prosperity and our great wealth we must do something for the sons of our laboring men. That New York, the great Empire State, has lamentably failed in this particular is shown by the statements of Judges McAdoo and Pinckney, and I presume other States are equally guilty of wrong in this particular.

If the States will not act in the matter, we must do so, because without some change for the better in this regard we can not have good citizenship.

I believe that the boys now growing up must have a different kind of education from that which they are now receiving, or we are going to produce in the next generation a race of anarchists; and if the States themselves will not do this work, it seems to me that we ought to go ahead and blaze the trail, pointing the way whereby it may be done, not by a single State, but under

one great plan of cooperation between the several States and the Federal Government.

I know that away back in 1856 the constitutional question was raised. James Buchanan vetoed the first Morrill agricultural college bill, but the Congress of 1862 again passed that bill, and to-day, in speaking of Abraham Lincoln, we often say that his first and greatest act was the liberating of 4,000,000 slaves, and second to it only, was his signing of the Morrill agricultural college act. No one to-day would think of repealing that law. But, more than this, in 1887, we passed the Hatch Act; a little later the Adams Act; in 1907 we passed what is known as the Nelson amendment; and from time to time we have established repeated precedents for granting Federal aid to education.

I am not a lawyer and do not care to discuss constitutional questions. I only know that something must be done or, in my judgment, we are going to raise up, in the next decade, a race of very undesirable citizens.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have in my hand the amendment offered January 24, 1913, as a substitute for the so-called Lever bill. I notice that section 16 reads as follows:

SEC. 16. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the duty, and to him is hereby given all necessary power, to administer the provisions of this act relating to the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, and the teachers' training fund, to secure advice and assistance from the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in carrying out the provisions of this act, in the making of investigations concerning education in the industries, home economics, and agriculture, and in the making of reports thereon; to cooperate with the State boards of vocational education herein provided for the respective States and the District of Columbia in developing the work of schools and in the training of teachers benefited by this act; and to give to such boards for vocational education such advice and assistance as will best enable them to carry out the provisions of this act.

I also notice in section 22 a statement almost similar, but I believe going a little further, for it provides:

SEC. 22. That in order to secure the benefit of the rural-school fund, the agricultural-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund, the board for vocational education for each State and the District of Columbia shall adopt, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and place in operation a general administrative scheme or plan, with such modifications as may be made from time to time, for the proper distribution of moneys to schools and colleges as herein provided; for the inspection and approval of such schools and colleges under the provisions of this act.

Do I understand, under this bill, that the Secretary of the Interior, through the advice and the assistance of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is given the power to administer the provisions of the act relating to the distribution of the appropriations and to prescribe the instruction which may be given in a State which participates in the fund? Is that what it means?

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, if the Senator will read the bill through he will find that it has been changed from the form of the original bill for the express purpose of meeting the ideas which he now advances; in other words, it provides that the suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior shall not be mandatory. On the contrary, the board for vocational education shall formulate the plans for the school work under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is a State board.

Mr. PAGE. Yes; the State board for vocational education. I do not know, Mr. President, that I can answer the Senator from Utah any better than by saying that for a year a fight has been on to protect the autonomy of the States. It has come from various quarters, notably from New York and from Massachusetts. One of the commissioners of education from Massachusetts came here to Washington and stayed two weeks to assist in getting this bill into such shape that it would meet the views of those States which insisted that the autonomy of the States should not be materially disturbed. At the same time it was conceded that there should be thrown around these appropriations some measure of Federal supervision.

Mr. SMOOT. But, Mr. President, as I read section 16 it is not in the alternative. It is a direct power to them to cooperate with State boards for vocational education, and so forth.

Mr. PAGE. Will the Senator let me read a part of section 19?

Mr. SMOOT. Section 16 refers to all of the different school funds, and, it seems to me, is the section that would cover the point I am trying to reach, and that is this: If I read that section aright, it gives to the Secretary of the Interior power to administer the provisions of the act and virtually to control the expenditure of the money.

Mr. PAGE. Does the Senator understand that one section can be picked out and not read in connection with all the other sections of the measure?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not so understand, and I should be very glad to have the Senator read the section to which he refers.

Mr. PAGE. I should like to call attention to section 19:

Sec. 19. In order to secure the benefit of the secondary school department fund, the industrial or home economics school fund, the district agricultural school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the normal teachers' training fund, the board for vocational education for each State and the District of Columbia shall adopt, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and place in operation a general administrative scheme or plan, with such modifications as may be made from time to time, for the proper distribution of moneys to schools of secondary grade and to colleges and normal schools as herein provided; for the inspection and approval of such schools and colleges under the provisions of this act.

Note that the board for vocational education adopts and places in operation the general administrative scheme or plan. The Secretary of the Interior can only approve the plan adopted by the State board for vocational education.

It is true that the Secretary of the Interior has a supervisory power, but it would be entirely contrary to the spirit of this bill for him to exercise other than a supervisory power.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, from what print of the amendment was the Senator reading? The one I have is different from the one he read.

Mr. PAGE. I read from the original bill. There has been no change in the text of the last 15 sections of the bill, although the sections are renumbered. It is number 16 in the amendment. I do not know from what section the Senator was reading.

Mr. SMOOT. Section 16 of the amended amendment was what I was reading from.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I simply wish to suggest that the provisions to which the Senator refers are those which touch these officials, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture; but nowhere in the bill, as I read it, is there imposed upon these officials the duty of controlling the distribution of any of these expenditures. The language used here relates to the provisions in the act with which they have to do.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I take it the wording of section 16, if the Senator will bear with me, refers particularly to a power that is conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior, for it states—

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SMOOT. Just a moment, and then I will gladly yield. Section 16 provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the duty, and to him is hereby given all necessary power, to administer the provisions of this act relating to the rural-school fund—

And all the other funds. It seems to me that that is wide power given him.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the Senator object to having that power in the Secretary of the Interior to administer this act so far as its relation to the Federal Government is concerned?

Mr. SMOOT. No; but it goes further than that, Mr. President, as I have already called attention to, and as I was about to proceed to elaborate; but I yield to the Senator from Iowa, as I said I would.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Utah is of the opinion that this bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to distribute the fund among the teachers of the schools in each and every State, he has greatly, I think, misread it. The Secretary of the Interior administers it, in so far as it is necessary for him to determine whether the States shall have the money. If he determines that the particular State is entitled to the money, then it is paid over to the authorities of the State, to be distributed, I assume, in the ordinary way as a school fund. In the amendment that is now before us, as the Senator will see if he will turn to section 22, it becomes perfectly clear:

That in order to secure the benefit of the rural-school fund, the agricultural-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund, the board of vocational education—

And that board must be organized in each State before it is entitled to any part of the appropriation—

shall adopt, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and place in operation a general administrative scheme or plan, with such modifications as may be made from time to time, for the proper distribution of moneys to schools and colleges as herein provided.

Mr. SMOOT. Now go on.

Mr. CUMMINS. That is the administrative feature of this bill, as far as these schools and colleges are concerned.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not disagree with the Senator as far as that is concerned; but I will ask the Senator to proceed and read from that point on—from the word "provided," in line 9, page 17.

Mr. CUMMINS. The language is:

For the inspection and approval of such schools and colleges under the provisions of this act, and for the formulation and application in such inspection and approval of standards and requirements in vocational education as to types of schools, location, course of study, etc., qualifications of teachers, etc.

Undoubtedly, under the bill, each State, through its vocational board, must present a plan for the distribution of the money so far as vocational training is concerned, and that plan must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. That is the general idea of the bill. But there, I think, the power and responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior end.

Mr. SMOOT. It seems to me that it specifically states that the Secretary of the Interior will have the power to pass upon the question of the types of schools, the location of the schools, the course of study, the qualifications of the teachers, the methods of instruction, the conditions of admission, and the employment of pupils.

Mr. CUMMINS. Undoubtedly. That is the purpose of this bill.

Mr. SMOOT. I rather think that is a dangerous power to give to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. CUMMINS. But the vocational board must make this plan and present it to the Secretary of the Interior, and if he approves it the State gets the money. If he disapproves it, the State does not get the money.

Mr. PAGE. The Senator from Utah has failed to read the whole bill. I will read it.

Mr. SMOOT. Before the Senator reads further, I should like to ask him whether or not he agrees with the statement just made by the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. PAGE. My attention was called away by my clerk and I did not hear the statement.

Mr. SMOOT. I will make the statement again. Does the Senator agree that under section 22 the Secretary of the Interior has the power to pass upon the qualifications of the teachers, the methods of instruction, the conditions of admission, and the employment of pupils?

Mr. CUMMINS. I hope the Senator from Utah does not put that as though it were a proposition to which I agree. It is the plan that is submitted to the Secretary of the Interior—not the detail of the qualifications of the teachers or the employment of pupils.

Mr. SMOOT. It seems to me, Mr. President, that if the Secretary of the Interior has the power to reject the plan that must be approved before the money will be given to the State for this particular purpose, he has it in his power to say whether or not the State shall have any of the appropriation.

Mr. PAGE. That matter was taken up in our committee with a great deal of care; it was thrashed out very thoroughly; and we finally thought that we had put up the bars safely by this section.

Mr. SMOOT. What section is it?

Mr. PAGE. Section 30. I will read it:

If the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as herein provided, shall withhold a certificate from any State or the District of Columbia for the whole or any part of its allotment, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, in order that the State or the District of Columbia may, if it shall so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

That seemed to satisfy those who made objections to the bill substantially such as have been made by the Senator from Utah. I think it is a pretty good safeguard.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think the Senator from Vermont misunderstands the Senator from Utah. The Senator from Utah is objecting because the bars have been put up too effectually—not because they have not been put up sufficiently.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Utah if he means that this bill should leave to the discretion of the State authorities the use they should make of this fund, so that while they were receiving it for the purpose of providing some method of vocational education they might divert it to a use entirely different, and there should be no supervisory control left in the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the misuse of the fund?

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President; that is not my position at all.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This language provides for the submission to the Secretary of a plan which must receive his approval before the money is turned over to the State authorities.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; but it is not the plan that would be adopted by the president of the agricultural college, or the board of the agricultural college, or the board of the State. They say how the plan shall be formulated. It must conform to certain requirements before it will be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. PAGE. That is it.

Mr. SMOOT. It seems to me that that puts a power into their hands that is hardly justifiable. I think the Secretary of the Interior ought to have power to see that the money is expended for that particular purpose. But to extend that power to cover the form in which it shall be expended, as provided in section 22 of the proposed amendment, I think is going too far.

Mr. PAGE. I should like to read another section that was introduced here for the express purpose of preventing the Secretary of the Interior from making an arbitrary decision which is in conflict with the views of the State authorities.

Section 31 of the amendment reads:

That the moneys received by any State or the District of Columbia for any given purpose under the provisions of this act shall be used only for such purpose and shall be distributed among the institutions entitled to the benefit of such moneys in proportion to the amount which each expends out of other income derived from general or from local public funds for the same purpose during the same period.

Here is the modification:

Or such money shall be distributed on some other basis and according to some other plan previously adopted by the board for vocational education or by legislative authority for such State or the District of Columbia with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. SMOOT. Why does not the Senator rest his whole amendment upon that provision rather than to have section 19 put in here, as it is, virtually in conflict with that?

Mr. PAGE. I think the two provisions will have to be taken together. We do not want to remove from the Federal Government some power of supervision. The States may bring forward any plan or scheme they see fit. It is true that the Federal Government, through the Secretary of the Interior, must supervise. But if the Secretary of the Interior withholds the money, the amendment gives Congress the final power to give it back, and it provides, beyond that, in about the strongest terms it can, that it shall be expended under the provisions of this act or under some other provision to be formulated by the board of vocational education. In fact, Mr. President, we have gone a little further than I thought we ought to go in trying to establish State autonomy. But that was the view of Massachusetts and of New York and of some of the other States, and I did not believe it would work out with any harm, so I consented to give the States this almost unlimited power to arrange the matter according to their own wishes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, I do not wish to detain the Senate for any length of time, but I want to make a few brief observations in regard to the Page amendment.

If any of the Senators here ever acted as a member of a local board of education and witnessed the graduating classes each year in the high schools and even in the grammar schools, whether in agricultural States or in States with great cities and congested population, he must have been impressed by the fact that only a small portion, indeed, of the children that flock to our public schools graduate from the high schools or the grammar schools, and that only an infinitesimal portion of them ever enter a college of higher education. He must have been impressed by the fact that often two-thirds and sometimes three-fourths of the graduating classes in the high schools are girls, and that the great army of boys from the families of moderate circumstance and from the homes of the poor leave these schools before they reach the age of 14 years. They are compelled to leave these schools by the demand that they go forth and seek employment to win bread for their families. It is even so in the villages in the agricultural States, and it is lamentably true in the great congested centers and the factory districts of this country. More and more, Mr. President, are we looking squarely into the face the question, "How are these people of the future to earn a living? How can we add to their efficiency and make them more capable of self-support and more useful citizens?"

We have not hesitated here in maintaining the great Agricultural Department to appropriate money from the United States Treasury to send men out into the fields in Georgia, in Mississippi, and elsewhere, and have them play the part of local educators, to tell men how to treat the soil and how to plant the seed and how to supervise the growth of products. We have not stopped because we feared we were extending Federal authority too far and extending Federal functions beyond the limits of the Constitution of the United States. We have not hesitated in taking steps to protect the health of our people, to pass pure-food laws and meat-inspection laws. We have been legislating for years indirectly to help great industries through protective tariffs and one thing and another, and here we face a question of humanity.

Not long ago I rode through one of the manufacturing districts. A gentleman and I were looking out of the train window down one of the streets, and he pointed to a row of "company houses," as he called them, on each side of the street as far as you could see. He said: "These people live in houses owned by

the barons who own the manufacturing plants and pay rent to them and they are protected by law, and in the case of these families many a time the boys who grow up there feel that a few inches above their heads is a steel ceiling above which they can not rise."

These schools are to reach into fields like that and increase the efficiency of the coming race, and I believe in them with all my heart.

Every dollar appropriated here requires another dollar to meet it in the State and another dollar in the municipality. The inspiration to this great work will come from this law. We establish and support, through our States, great universities for higher education, schools for the law, medicine, and all that sort of thing, and help a very few of our people. We ought to do that. But here we are laying the foundation for reaching the boy who has before him the stern struggle of life. We are making him more fit.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I understood the Senator to say that the bill required that for each dollar the National Government gave the State should give a dollar and the municipality a dollar.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That was the statement of the author of the measure here on Friday.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I do not see that anywhere in the amendment.

Mr. PAGE. If I may be allowed to explain, the bill provides that for every dollar furnished by the Federal Government two dollars more shall be contributed by the State and local authorities.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Very well. That is the same thing in effect.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Will the Senator call my attention to the place where that is found?

Mr. PAGE. Yes; in just a moment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. President, I rose only to make a few general observations about this bill. It does not affect the people of my State very much. As I said the other day, we have no great cities. We come directly in contact with the benefits of the agricultural extension system. We are an agricultural community. We know what the experiment stations are doing in our midst. We know what the experiments with drought-resisting plants are doing in parts of our State that are sometimes afflicted by drought. We know how directly we benefit from all that, and, of course, we welcome the provisions of what is known here as the Lever bill. But I think we should take a broader view of the situation than that which affects us in our localities. When we consider the conditions prevailing in the United States generally, in its great cities, in its congested centers, and the stern problems of life that the children who are growing up to-day must face from this time on, I believe the provisions of this bill are reaching out in the right direction, and I am in favor of it.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, answering the Senator from Georgia, I would refer to section 31, the latter part of which reads as follows:

But there shall in no case be disbursed under the terms of this act to any school or college, out of moneys derived from the secondary school department fund, the industrial or home economics school fund, the district agricultural school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the normal teachers' training fund, as provided in this act, more money than 50 per cent of the amount which is supplied and expended during the same period for the same purpose, for which such fund is to be expended, out of either State and local or State or local public moneys.

In other words, the Federal Government pays 50 per cent and the State and local authorities 100 per cent, making 2 for 1.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, there is a theoretical and a practical side to the provisions of this bill. I suppose if I deal with the practical side of it I shall subject myself to the charge of pessimism. I am willing, however, to chance that charge if I may bring to the attention of the country at large, and especially to the farming population, some provisions of this bill to the end that they shall not be deceived in regard to what it means for them.

I represent a farming section—one purely agricultural. I know the needs of that section. I know what kind of a bill will benefit it. I have seen resolutions and bills pass the Senate and the House designed to make farm life more genteel and pleasing, with the intent that some benefit would be derived by the farming community from them. But there is just one thing in the world that will take the people from the congested cities to the farm, and that is to make farming more profitable. There is the foundation, and there necessarily must be the foundation, of any legislation that is to affect our farming industry—make farming profitable.

Population will always drift to the field of greatest remuneration. That is a law which no character of legislation can possibly change; and the only way we can by legislation effect the drift of population from one section of the country to another is to make it more profitable for the people of one section of the country to go to another section of the country.

The one thing that makes farming unprofitable to-day more than any other one thing is the cost of farm labor, and the reason for the cost of the farm labor lies in the scarcity of farm help due to the greater remuneration in the great cities, and the lesser hours of labor in all lines of employment.

I appreciate the theoretical side of this bill, namely, that we are attempting to overcome the lack of labor to operate our farms as they should be operated by teaching intensified agriculture, so that a given amount of labor expended by the farmer and his family upon the farm, where he can not secure labor outside, may be more profitable to him, and to that extent that portion of the bill which relates purely to agricultural extension and agricultural education may operate to the benefit of the farmers of the country. But by an amendment which has come into the bill since it was originally introduced we have abandoned the original policy. Instead of educating the owner of a business to make that business more profitable by seeking to introduce methods that will economize in labor and expense, we go outside of that, in section 10 of the amendment, and provide for the industrial education of the laborer employed in such business. We do not do this for the farmer.

There is not a single line in this bill that educates a boy to become a farm laborer. This bill, by section 10, is designed to furnish and increase the supply of skilled labor for work in the cities, but nowhere do we seek to increase the supply of farm laborers. There is that which educates the owner of the land so to economize or so to intensify his farming operations as possibly to make them more profitable.

We want to get the boys away from the cities and back on the farms. We want the boys, of whom the Senator from Vermont has been speaking, those who grow in ways of idleness, and who become criminals, to abandon their evil associates in the cities and to get out onto the farms where temptations are few indeed and the surroundings morally healthful.

Will we be able to accomplish this under this bill? I can hardly believe that we are adopting the proper method in carrying this bill beyond the question of instruction in agriculture at the present time. We are not extending it to instruction in agricultural labor. And if we do not extend it to instruction in agricultural labor, why should we extend it to education in other kinds of labor?

I could see some consistency in the two portions of the bill if section 10, for instance, provided that education should be given for the purpose of economizing in the operation of mines or economizing in the operation of factories, so that a given amount of labor in the mine or in the factory would produce a greater result. Then you would have two sections of the same bill which reached toward the same purpose. But I believe you could properly take section 10 as an independent measure and entitle it "A bill to induce the boys on the farm to enter into the cities and obtain a vocational education."

We already teach that vocational education of the character provided in this bill in every city of any importance in the land and in every little town. Take the case of a boy on the farm; let us look at the practical side of this matter as it affects him. He knows that he has to labor from 12 to 16 hours a day on the farm. He knows that his remuneration for that 16 hours a day is never, on the average, a dollar a day. He knows that. There is not a farmer in the country, if he were compelled to pay the wages that are paid in the cities for a given number of hours of energy upon the farm, that would not go into bankruptcy in less than six months.

Now, you invite the farm boy, by reason of the greater remuneration and the lesser number of hours in the city, to abandon the farm and go into the nearest little town and there obtain a vocational education to become a carpenter, a bricklayer, a blacksmith, or any other skilled laborer. It will certainly benefit him under present conditions to leave the farm, and I believe under section 10 we are expending the general funds of the country to draw the young man from the farm rather than to induce the people of the overcrowded cities to migrate to the farm. I am speaking now from the farmer's side of the question, from the practical side of it. While we may get some benefit from this intensified farming, which is, of course, the real purpose of this bill, I doubt if that will not be overcome by the excessive prices of farm labor brought about by taking the boys from the farm and leading them to the cities and teaching them city vocations.

I wish, Mr. President, not only to bring to the attention of the Senator who asks us to go into this new field of producing

labor the importance of entering other fields, but so that the country at large when reading the record of this debate will at least know that there has been one Senator who represents a farming community who believes that there may be as much injury resulting from section 10 to the farming interests as there will be benefits derived under the other portions of the bill.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from North Dakota that the National Grange, which is perhaps the strongest farmers' organization in the Northern States, has given this bill extended and very careful consideration and have unanimously passed resolutions indorsing it. The National Farmers' Congress, which is very strong in the South, have taken it up not in a perfunctory way but with a great deal of painstaking care, and having decided that this bill is what they want, they have indorsed it. I do not know of a single national farmers' organization in this country that has not put its stamp of approval on the bill except possibly the Dry Farming Congress. The executive secretary of that body has written me that he is for the Page bill, and I understand from another source that the organization has indorsed the Lever bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I have no doubt but that any farm organization feeling that they would get a benefit from some provision of the bill would pass a resolution in favor of it without considering very much possibly what the effect might be of some other provision of the bill. Their minds would be centered only upon the question of the benefits to be derived under a certain section. I should like to have some farm organization, however, answer the proposition I have made here, that the practical operation of section 10 would be to draw the farm boy from his home and send him to the nearest town and learn some vocation.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President—

Mr. PAGE. Just a word, if the Senator from Nebraska will allow me. In the Senator's State and in the great Northwest the bankers' association have taken this matter under advisement and have discussed it at length. They have sent me a report of their meetings devoted to this particular feature. I do not know what the bankers of the East wish, but I know that the bankers of North Dakota, of Minnesota, and that section of the country have devoted to the Page bill at least one-third of its annual report, and they are assuming to speak for the best economic interests of the great Northwest.

Mr. McCUMBER. May I ask the Senator, because he has read it, what the banking or agricultural organizations have said specifically as to the operation of section 10 of the bill? Have they said anything?

Mr. PAGE. I interrupted the Senator from Nebraska and will not longer trespass upon his time now. I shall perhaps answer the Senator from North Dakota later.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I rose to express the hope that the Senate will accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont to the House bill. I favor the House bill. I have some doubt whether the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont has been well digested, but I believe that such changes as are necessary to perfect his amendment can be well worked out by the conference committee, to which the bill will probably ultimately go.

I do not agree fully with what my friend the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] has said as to the effects of this amendment upon the rural population. The great fact that we are compelled to confront is that over the course of recent years there has been an enormous increase in the relative population that lives in our cities. At the present time something in the neighborhood of one-half of all the population of the United States live in what we call the large towns or cities, which constitute the urban population. We may deplore this. We may wish that the proportion were not so large. We may wish that more boys would stay upon the farm. We may differ as to the reasons which tend to increase the population in our cities. But whatever the reason and however we argue, the great fact is that half the population of the United States have selected that mode of life. This being the fact, it seems to me that when we come to legislate and provide national aid to encourage the States to help in making useful citizens we should bear in mind not only those who are on the farms, but those who, for one reason or another, are within the cities.

I agree fully with what the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD] said, that the education which we are giving in our public schools is not well calculated at the present time either to hold the boys in the schools or to make of those who attend the schools useful citizens. Those who graduate in our public schools have theoretical knowledge, no doubt; they have education of a certain sort; but they are not receiving that

education which fits them to be useful and valuable members of society. This fact is appreciated in most of the States, and many of these city educators appreciate it to some extent, but in spite of all that appreciation the various States and the various cities go on with their education largely of a theoretical nature. Congress has the power by appropriating a certain sum of money to be used under certain conditions to modify to some extent this education in our public schools. I believe this bill affords that opportunity.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] has said that the effect of section 10 of the amendment will be to draw the boys from the farms to the schools in the city in order that they may get an education which will fit them better to fight the battle of life and fit them better to enjoy the opportunities of success in life. I doubt whether that is so, but if it is true it is a concession to the excellence of this bill. To my mind those who leave city life and go into country life are those who have learned to do something with their hands as a rule.

You find that carpenters will go into country life at certain periods and try their chances upon farms, because they have learned to do something with their hands. So with bricklayers—and the Senator has referred to bricklayers. I believe that by cultivating a knowledge of manual work, by teaching some useful employment, by teaching the city-bred boy to use his hands and his body in some useful work, you are more apt to lay the foundation for ultimately inducing him to go on a farm where all that training will ultimately be of some benefit.

So, Mr. President, whatever the cause may be which has led to the congestion of the population in our great cities, I believe we should recognize the fact that it exists, and in passing a measure to encourage useful training and to make valuable citizens we should take the city as well as the country into account, and help all the thousands and tens of thousands of boys and girls who are now getting a smattering of an education, theoretical knowledge, to acquire something that will be useful to them in future life.

This refers not to the cities only but, as I understand the character of the Senator's bill, it provides for teaching in household economics, which is of particular value to women. If this country is in need of any particular thing it is a knowledge of household economics, and it should be encouraged among the women of the land, among whom it has lately fallen into very serious desuetude.

Before taking my seat, Mr. President, however, I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Vermont to what seems to be an omission in several of the sections here. I think if he will turn to section 11 he will find that he has failed to make provision for the appropriation of the money which he mentions there, and the same is true of section 12 and also of sections 13, 14, and 15. I suppose it is due to the fact that he hastily drew this substitute. I would therefore suggest to him, if he will take the memorandum, that on page 9, line 6, after the word "sixteen," he insert the words "is hereby appropriated," and again, on page 10, line 11, after the word "sixteen," to insert the words "is hereby annually appropriated."

Mr. LODGE. If I may say a word—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. LODGE. I think that matter of appropriation would have to be made in the annual bill. If the law establishes the service, whatever it may be, and fixes the amount, the appropriations from year to year would have to be made in the regular bill. We could not make an annual appropriation in this bill in the nature of a fixed charge. Of course, the appropriation bills would have to carry the appropriations, because it is necessary that they should carry everything that is needful to enforce existing law.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That occurred to me, but I notice that in section 10 the author of the bill makes the appropriation annually thereafter, and in the sections I have referred to it is omitted.

Mr. LODGE. I think that is perhaps unusual. The bill authorizes the appropriation just as a bill fixes a salary. It does not appropriate; it fixes the salary of an office; and then the annual appropriation bill, being required by statute, makes the appropriation year after year for that purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. If the Senator will permit me, I will read the language of section 12 as an illustration to show that something is lacking to indicate plainly that Congress intends to have this as an annual appropriation hereafter. It reads as follows:

That for the maintenance of instruction in agriculture and home economics in agricultural high schools, as hereinafter provided, the

sum of \$3,000,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, such sum to be allotted annually to the States in proportion to the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits—

And so on.

There is no statement as to what is to be done annually.

Mr. SMOOT. This is an allotment and not the appropriation. If you make the appropriation direct and make it apply for this year and the year hereafter, then at any time when any change is made the law itself would have to be amended, whereas if you make the allotment now for this year—

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I realize there would have to be an appropriation annually from time to time, as is always the case, I understand, with fixed annual appropriations.

Mr. SMOOT. That is, providing it simply says "annually," but if it says "hereafter," then it is a fixed amount, and the only way it could be changed would be by changing the law itself.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the Senator from Utah will read the section carefully he will find that there is not an appropriation or allotment or anything else. There is an entire absence of anything affirmative.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. There is evidently the omission of some words to indicate what is to be done. I propose to cure it by inserting the words "annually appropriated." The sentence is incomplete; it is not finished.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. President, I have for nearly a year past told the junior Senator from Vermont, the author of the pending amendment, that I would vote for it, and if I had the opportunity to vote for it as a separate proposition I would still do so. I have always told him, however, that my own State would not be able to receive any benefit from the measure, because of her inability to comply with the conditions that were attached to the grant from the General Government. Yet I told him that would not prevent me from voting for a bill which I recognized would bring a large measure of benefit to large sections of the country, because under those circumstances the fact that it brought no benefit to my immediate State or my section would not justify me, in my opinion, in voting against it.

But the proposition now before us is this: If I vote for the Page bill as a substitute for the Smith bill I assist in eliminating from further consideration entirely the Smith bill, which, while it is not of such general scope in its application, yet will bring material benefit to every State in the Union.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. THORNTON. Certainly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think, perhaps, the Senator is under a misapprehension as to the present status. The Senator from Vermont is not offering his bill as a substitute for the Smith-Lever bill, but is accepting the Smith-Lever bill as it has been perfected, and is merely proposing to add certain sections to it to incorporate his views and provide for industrial education. So the Smith-Lever bill will remain a part of the bill, if it is adopted with this amendment.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. President, I will give the answer to that. I have taken pains to investigate, through inquiries among Members of the House, as to what would be the chances of the Page bill passing the House if it was passed by the Senate, and I am justified in assuming that there would not only be the gravest doubt about the passage of the bill, but that the probability would be against it. That would apply to the very case that is now submitted by the Senator from Nebraska, because there are so many of the provisions of the Page bill which added to the Smith bill would be objectionable to the House that I most seriously doubt its passage there. As between the proposition of voting for a bill which has already passed the House and will become a law if it passes the Senate and voting for a bill which, if it passes the Senate, will not, in my opinion, pass the House, I could not hesitate. For these reasons I am obliged to vote against the substitute.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I beg to remind the Senator from Louisiana who has just spoken that there is another way in which this can be accomplished. I am as much interested in the House bill as he can possibly be, but I am likewise interested in some of the features of the Page bill, so called.

Now, if we attach a part or all of the Page bill to the House bill as an amendment, or amendments, then the subject is in conference, and we will get at the least the House bill. We may get, I hope will get, a part or all of the so-called Page bill.

I hope, therefore, that no Senator will vote against the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont for the reason that he fears that if it should be adopted it will not receive the concurrence of the House, because we can not in any event lose the House bill.

I believe it commands a very large majority in the Senate, and we have a right to assume that it will continue to have a majority in the House. Therefore we ought not to decide this matter upon any such proposition.

The real truth is we ought to come back to the issue stated by the Senator from North Dakota. A Senator who does not believe in vocational training ought to vote against the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont. One who does believe in vocational education ought to vote for the proposal of the Senator from Vermont, or at least help to so adjust that proposal that it will be workable, if it is not already so.

I for one believe in vocational education. I do not believe in the policy that would pour out money from the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the farmer and leave the worker in the cities without aid. I think the Senator from North Dakota has possibly analyzed it with a good deal of accuracy. I suppose it is true that if we were in this country to pursue a policy which would make the lives of those who work in the cities or towns at the trades as miserable and as hopeless as possible, there would be a greater tendency and a greater temptation for them to return or, if not to return, to go to the country and enter agricultural pursuits.

But I do not believe that this country can be carried on upon any such policy of education. It does not make any difference what effect it has upon the wages of agricultural labor, it is our duty—and I am not now speaking particularly about the duty of the Federal Government, but I am speaking of the duty of members of society—it is our duty to make as happy and as comfortable and as efficient the workers in trades as we try to make the workers who pursue agriculture as a means of livelihood.

Indeed, the problem of the city is vastly more serious than the problem of the country. If neither the State nor the General Government ever extended one particle of aid to those who live in the country—I mean aid in training, aid in education, aid in formulating character—there would still be no menace from those who live in the country. The very conditions which surround them protect society against the excesses which are so often observed in the crowded populations. If we could do but one thing, it would be our first duty to help to train the boys who, above all other boys, need training.

There is not much danger from the country boy. He will never go far wrong. There is danger from the city boy and the town boy. I need not describe the influences which affect the life of the one and the life of the other. Therefore I have always thought that we ought in our school system to give our first concern to the culture, the training, the education of the boy who through his life as a man would probably be surrounded by many temptations, by many difficulties.

I am for vocational education. I regard it as of the highest necessity for the future, if we would guard ourselves against the dangers which are now so apparent. Upon this point all careful observers are in agreement that we ought to give these boys, and these girls, too, because it is not limited to boys, every opportunity to become upright, self-respecting, self-supporting, efficient members of society.

I am speaking in behalf of a people largely engaged in agriculture, because in my State that is the dominant industry. I would feel a sense of humiliation if we were now to enlarge our appropriation or contribution for agriculture and not make a beginning, at least, in this even greater work of training our young men and our young women in the trades and industries.

I know that there are some objections to this bill in its present form. They are not, however, serious. If we do not in the very first instance succeed in getting a perfect bill, there will be abundant opportunity in the future to correct any inadequacies that may now creep into it.

I earnestly hope that, having now the opportunity, we will join the States in the efforts they are making for vocational training. The contribution is not great, it is true, but it points the right policy. It indicates that the General Government intends to do something that is adequate and enduring in this grave problem before us, and I think it would be a profound mistake if we did not now add to this contribution to the agricultural interests of the country—and no one supports that contribution with more heartiness than I—a contribution for beginning this other work. I mean beginning it on the part of the Government of the United States, because it has already been begun in every intelligent and patriotic community in the country. Let us go hand in hand with these two great branches of education and carry them on together.

I realize when it is said in the letter from a distinguished educator of New York that we might as well do a great many other things as to do this the force of the suggestion. I do not know when I will be willing to stop making contributions to worthy purposes; I hope I will never be able to stop if the con-

tributions will promote the object sought to be accomplished. My friend Pritchett is wrong about this bill. He is a very learned man; he is one of the best men in the United States, and is profoundly interested in education. Of course you all know him as one of the advisers and administrators of Mr. Carnegie's benevolence, charity, and philanthropy; but he is wrong about this bill. He seems to assume that the Government of the United States is to enter the secondary schools of the several States and readjust them, participating in their conduct and management. It is a mistake. There is nothing in this bill that proposes anything of that kind. The utmost that it proposes is that a board of vocational education shall prepare a plan for the expenditure of money for this particular purpose, and that that plan shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and, if approved by him, then the money passes into the treasury of the State, to be paid out under the regulations of the vocational board. I think if Mr. Pritchett did not overlook these provisions of the bill he at least did not fully realize their force.

Before I conclude, Mr. President—and I had but a word to say about it—I intend to offer an amendment to the amendment. Senators will note a print of the Page bill which was presented on the 17th of January that has been changed, as explained by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] after a consultation with or a conference with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. The Senator from Vermont, as he told the Senate the other day, accepted certain changes, and among them he rewrote section 3 of the print of January 17, and it has become section 10 of the print of January 24.

I do not like the substitute as well as I like the original. My chief objection to it is that it strikes out the appropriation for the trades and industries in the secondary schools and limits the help to agricultural and domestic economy. In my State the secondary schools are filled with pupils who have more interest in the trades and industries than they have in agriculture. They are all in cities or towns, and it would be vastly better for the State I in part represent if this aid were given to the trades and industries in the secondary schools as well as to agriculture.

Again, I do not exactly understand the name used in the new print. What is a "rural high school"?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Iowa that I disclaim any responsibility for that name or for the details of that paragraph. I do not think it reaches at all what I had in view.

Mr. CUMMINS. I did not mean to have it inferred from anything that I have said that the Senator from Georgia is responsible for it.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I merely want to express my agreement with the Senator.

Mr. CUMMINS. I only know that the Senator from Vermont said the other day that the Senator from Georgia had made certain suggestions to him with regard to this particular phase of the matter, but I did not understand that the Senator from Georgia had rewritten the section.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. No.

Mr. CUMMINS. Then I ask the Senator from Vermont what is meant by "rural high school"?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. My suggestion would be that you strike out the word "high" and let it read "rural schools."

Mr. CUMMINS. I myself prefer, Mr. President, the language of the section as it was, namely, "secondary school," and I offer section 3 of the print of January 17 for section 10 of the print of January 24; that is to say, I move to strike out section 10 of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont and to substitute in lieu of the part stricken out section 3 in the print of January 17.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK of Wyoming in the chair). The Senator from Iowa proposes an amendment to the amendment which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 7 it is proposed to strike out from line 17 down to and including line 22, on page 8, and to insert:

That for the maintenance of instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in departments or divisions of schools of secondary grade, other than the separate industrial or home economics schools and the separate district agricultural high schools for which provision is hereinafter made, the sum of \$3,000,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, such sum to be allotted annually to the States and the District of Columbia in proportion to their population as shown by the Federal census next preceding the year for which such allotment is made. The moneys appropriated under this section shall be known as the secondary school department fund.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE].

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I do not think the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] is sound. My objection to it is that I do not think it is possible to do any good with an appropriation of this character used in the way section 3 provides. It proposes to appropriate \$3,000,000, \$3,000,000 more to be appropriated by the States, making \$6,000,000, to be used in our secondary schools throughout the entire country for the purpose of giving instruction in three things—agriculture, the industries and trades, and home economics. There are over 13,000 schools of the secondary grade, and to undertake to distribute \$6,000,000, or even \$12,000,000, to 13,000 and more schools for the purpose of giving instruction in agriculture, instruction in the industries and trades, and instruction in home economics is to provide for the distribution of your fund so thinly that nothing can be done with it. You can not put this instruction into the ordinary high school; you can not mix agriculture and the industries and trades in all these high schools; you can not introduce the industries and the trades into high schools by the use of a thousand dollars to the school, and you would not have that much if you had \$12,000,000. If you had \$13,000,000, you would only have, I believe, a thousand dollars to the school.

My observations as well as my advice is that to do industrial and trades work you must have a distinct plant, and you must equip it with experts—experts both in the hand and in the head. I suggested to the Senator from Vermont that his section 3 would be simply a waste of money; I objected to it because I believed it was an impracticable appropriation, one from which nothing could come, and that it would be far better to put the whole of it into his next section and make our appropriation apply to schools that have distinctive departments, plants, equipment, and officers, to really do something in the line of instruction in the industries and trades.

Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I wish to add that I am going to vote against the proposed amendment of the Senator from Vermont because I do not think it is well digested. I am in favor of vocational education; I am intensely in favor of special training upon the line of the trades and industries; I believe thoroughly in instruction in home economics, and I sincerely believe in agricultural training; but I do not believe that the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont has been yet worked out. One great trouble with it when we undertake to involve the National Government in this class of work, is the question of how far the National Government is to simply turn the money over to the States and let it alone, and how far the National Government is to follow the money and undertake to interfere with the secondary school and the plans of education in detail in the States.

I am opposed to this amendment as it is now drawn, because it retains too much power in the National Government with reference to secondary schools. I am utterly opposed to the Commissioner of Education interfering in any way with our high schools in Georgia or our rural schools. There might be a man in that position—there have been men in that position—that I would not mind interfering. Take old Dr. Harris, who was the great Commissioner of Education of 20 years ago. If I had a guaranty that such a man as he would always be the Commissioner of Education, I would not object; but only last year we had brought to our attention the fact that the Commissioner of Education had undertaken to grade, through some one of his employees, the colleges of the United States, and to say just what each amounted to. He did it in such an absurd and utterly inaccurate manner that it was almost ludicrous. I would not want any national money to come to Georgia for our secondary schools if the plan of their management and the rules of their conduct were subject to his supervision and direction. We would rather do it for ourselves.

I believe that problem can be worked out. There is too much power left nominally in the Secretary of the Interior, but, in reality in the Commissioner of Education, to satisfy me with this measure as it stands. I believe that if we would let the House bill pass and take up the bill of the Senator from Vermont when it is reached on January 30, and proceed with the consideration of it, we would accomplish better results. It is a great piece of legislation; it is a new line of work; and even if we do not get through with it at this session we will have made progress. I think if we could have a commission composed of men from different parts of the country work on it for us, and make suggestions, that before the end of 12 months we could work out the problem.

The Senator from Vermont has invited me to make suggestions, and I have made them; but I could not to-day draft a bill for which I myself would be willing to vote. I do not as yet sufficiently understand the matter as it bears upon all parts of the country to know just what shape the bill ought to assume.

I am for vocational education. I hope to see a plan worked out by which the National Government will contribute toward vocational education and help inspire additional work both for the boy in the vocational school and for the grown artisan, after the plan pursued in Germany, especially in Berlin, where their part-day schools advance the standard of skill of their full-grown artisans; but I can not vote for this amendment as it stands. I am going to vote against it.

Mr. LODGE. I send to the desk an amendment, which, at the appropriate time, I intend to offer to the so-called Lever bill, and I ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I would say nothing further on this bill did I not consider that the remarks of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] have rather placed words in my mouth, or a construction on my words, which is entirely inconsistent with my own intention or with my words themselves. The Senator assumed, though I can scarcely understand the basis of that assumption, that if I raised a question concerning a bill introduced primarily for the purpose of assisting the rural communities of the country in agricultural education but providing more benefit to and bestowing more attention upon urban education, I therefore must be opposed to vocational education.

Mr. President, I think I can safely make a suggestion as to this bill without being accused of opposing vocational education. I do not oppose it in any way. I think it one of the advanced steps which should be taken in education in our great cities, but, Mr. President, we must look at this bill under present conditions, and we must and should understand just exactly what its effect may be.

The great trouble in the cities now is that they are oversupplied with labor. That is the complaint on the part of the labor unions, it is the complaint on the part of the cities, that there is not work enough for the labor in the great cities. On the contrary, the rural districts are not supplied with a sufficient amount of labor, and yet we have a provision here that exaggerates rather than mitigates the evil of the lack of labor in the rural districts and an oversupply of labor in the urban districts.

This bill, Mr. President, goes much further in urban education than it does in rural education. There is, as I have said, not a sentence in the bill that provides for the education of farm labor. All of the appropriations which are to be used in the urban districts are for the purpose of teaching people to earn a livelihood; in other words, it is to instruct the boys in education along vocational lines. In every city in the country we now have those facilities. I do not think there is a boy in the city of Washington who can not obtain a vocational education if he desires to obtain it. That is not true as regards agricultural labor in the country. I can appreciate the fact why it is difficult that it could be made true that you could teach a boy the vocation of a farm laborer. In the city of New York, and in every other city in the Union, I believe, there are sufficient schools to accommodate those who desire to learn any vocation. The objection that I find to this bill is that we are giving more attention to the urban than we are to the rural districts in the line of education.

Mr. President, I intend to vote for the Page amendment. I intend to vote for it with the hope that when the bill goes to conference we can probably find some way of so amending it that even better provision can be made for the interests of the rural population without any injustice to the urban population; but I certainly shall not retract any words which I have uttered that will put the farming population in possession of the truth in reference to this bill. It does not mean, because I prefer to make this bill purely an agricultural one, that I am necessarily opposed to vocational education, nor does it mean, because I assert that the farm laborer can not under present conditions receive as much for his service as do those who labor in the city, that I must therefore be in favor of starving those in the city into a condition in which they must go to the farm. I think we can reach a proper result without injustice to any class of labor.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska has called attention to the fact that in certain sections of the bill certain sums of money were provided but were not appropriated. I believe the mistake happened in this way: I find that section 2 of the original bill, S. 3, provides as follows:

That the several sums as herein provided in section 3 to section 10, inclusive, be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

And so forth.

In the substitute almost the exact words of other sections have been used, but section 2 has been omitted. I call the attention of the Senator from Vermont to the fact that section 2 should be included in his substitute if he wishes to use the language that he uses in sections 10, 11, 12, and a few others.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska has very kindly aided me in this matter, so that it will take only a moment to change the phraseology satisfactorily. The Senator is right. In drawing the new bill to make it harmonious with the Lever bill section 2 was omitted.

I move that on page 9, line 6, after the word "sixteen," the words "is hereby appropriated" be inserted.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. On page 10, line 11, after the word "sixteen," I move to insert the words "is hereby annually appropriated."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. Why not say "is hereby appropriated," so as to use the same language in all of the sections? I suggest using in one section whatever language is used in the other, viz, "is hereby appropriated."

Mr. PAGE. I think the Senator will find that that is right as it is now. The Senator from Nebraska has very carefully gone over it. The language is slightly different. I should like to use the words "is hereby annually appropriated."

In section 13, page 11, line 2, after the word "thereafter," I move to insert the words "is hereby appropriated."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. On the same page, in section 14, after "1913," line 21, I move to insert the words "is hereby annually appropriated."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. In the same section, on page 12, at the end of line 2, after the amount "\$3,000," I move to insert the words "shall be allotted."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. In section 15, line 8, page 12, after "1913," I move to insert the words "is hereby annually appropriated."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. On the same page, line 14, after the word "annually," I move to insert the words "is hereby appropriated."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. In line 23, on the same page, after "1913," I move to insert the words "is hereby appropriated."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. That, I believe, makes the appropriation part of the bill entirely correct.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Is there not another place on page 12, or did the Senator state that?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has the right to modify his amendment without the Senate voting on these amendments. The Chair understands that is a pending amendment. The Senator from Vermont, however, has modified his amendment as indicated. The question is upon the amendment submitted by the Senator from Iowa to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In the proposed amendment it is proposed to strike out section 10 and insert the following as section 10:

That for the maintenance of instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economics in departments or divisions of schools of secondary grade other than the separate industrial or home economics schools and the separate district agricultural high schools for which provision is hereinafter made, the sum of \$3,000,000 annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, such sum to be allotted annually to the States and the District of Columbia in proportion to their population as shown by the Federal census next preceding the year for which such allotment is made. The moneys appropriated under this section shall be known as the secondary school department fund.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I do not intend to delay the Senate by arguing the matter further, except to say that I understand the provision is very inadequate; but it is no more inadequate than the one for which it is to be substituted. In fact, it is more adequate because it appropriates \$3,000,000, whereas the one which I seek to strike out appropriates but \$2,000,000.

But the Senator from Georgia is very much mistaken about one thing. That is that this admits the General Government to the management or control of the secondary schools of the State. I think he overlooks the fact that before any money can be paid out to the States under this section a plan must be formulated by the vocational board, or the board of vocational education, and must be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him.

Unless the board can present a plan by which this money will accomplish the purpose in view, of course there would be no money paid out under it. If it were shown that the \$1,000 for each school or \$2,000 for each school could not be expended so as substantially and materially to aid in the work of the school, of course the Secretary of the Interior would not approve the plan, and that State would not receive any part of this appropriation.

Broadly speaking, I do not believe you can make a more effective regulation than to give it into the hands of the voca-

tional board. If we have a plan prepared by that board and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, I think we can assume that while the aid would be inadequate it would not be useless.

I do not see any difference on that score, however, between what I have proposed as a substitute for section 10 and section 10 itself, save that instead of calling these "secondary schools," as they are ordinarily called, they are called "rural high schools." I think that is a misnomer, because some of them would be rural and some of them would not be. Take the high school in my own city, a city of 100,000 people; would it be called a rural high school.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Not at all. The modification, as I understand, was this, if the Senator will permit me: A million dollars of the amount appropriated here was transferred to the next section, so as to give \$4,000,000 for industrial vocational education in schools that had approved plans and that were really prepared to do substantial work in the industries and trades. Then the industries and trades were omitted from section 3; and the two millions left were to be used for farm and domestic or home economics work.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think I understand that; but there is no definition of "rural high school," so far as I know.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Where the author got the idea of a rural high school I do not know. In discussing the matter with me, he contemplated having a leader in agricultural work who would take a section of territory and visit the rural schools and teach the teachers and teach the children, especially in agricultural lines, covering a territory of rural schools.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not depreciate the value of that kind of work; but the next section does not take in any high school that may have a department for the trades and industries. They must be, as I quote now—

In separate industrial or home economics schools.

No matter how well equipped a high school might be to carry on the vocational education, it would not be able to receive any aid under the following section—formerly section 4, now section 11—because it would not be a separate economics or industrial school.

I have nothing further to say about the amendment I have offered to the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon the amendment of the Senator from Iowa to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I move to insert, on page 1, line 6, after the word "State," the words "and Territory."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Wyoming that that portion of the amendment has been abandoned. Doubtless his amendment would apply to the House bill.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am reading from the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont to-day—from the print of January 24.

Mr. PAGE. That has been changed.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Then I will change my motion and move that the Secretary be instructed to insert in the bill at the proper place the words "and Territory" in connection with the word "State," the intention being to secure for the Territories the benefit of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 6, after the word "State," it is proposed to insert "and Territory."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Was the Senator on the floor this morning when an amendment was adopted extending it to Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico and providing that, before any money should be paid to either, the Secretary of Agriculture should determine that their colleges were ready to proceed with the work?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; I was not here, Mr. President. I regret that I was not here.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. That amendment was adopted this morning as a part of the main bill.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Then I will not urge the amendment that I have proposed, although I may present it later to the bill if the bill should not pass to-night. I have an indistinct recollection that Hawaii even now comes under the provisions of the old act; and if it comes under the provisions of the old act it ought not to have more restrictions placed upon it than are placed upon like States and Territories in the bill. But I will withdraw my amendment to the amendment for the present.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, in view of what has been said by the Senator from Georgia as to the adoption of an

amendment this morning—I was not on the floor at that time, and I may not be when the bill is perfected—I should like at this point to suggest that there are several other places in the bill that I think ought to be looked at.

For instance, on page 5, the amendment provides that money shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States—to the treasurer or other officer of the State duly authorized by the laws of the State to receive the same.

I think perhaps that language would not cover the District of Alaska. They may not have what is known as a State treasurer there.

Similar language appears on page 14, in line 22, where it provides that the States—

shall, through the legislative authority thereof, accept the provisions of this act relating to such fund, and shall appoint the State treasurer custodian.

I think these expressions, perhaps, ought to be modified if the amendment has been adopted.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I hardly think that is true. I think a general provision extending the provisions of the bill to Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico would carry with it such a construction as would make the necessary modification of the particular language theretofore used with reference to the States. But that is a matter which can be investigated in detail a little later on.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. That is the only purpose I had in saying what I did. I do not know whether the district of Alaska has any such official as would compare with the treasurer of a State of the Union. My object is simply to draw attention to that point.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Under the terms of the bill it would be some one duly authorized by the Legislature of Alaska to receive it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The bill itself provides in one place that the State shall designate the State treasurer or some other officer to receive this money.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes; the duly constituted authorities of the State.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Then, on the other page that I alluded to it is provided that the State treasurer shall be the custodian. All my interest in it is to have the terms of the bill in harmony, so that it will be workable.

While I am on my feet I should like to make another suggestion to the Senator from Vermont. On page 19, in section 25, the amendment provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually * * * ascertain whether such State or the District of Columbia is using moneys received by it out of the rural-school fund, the industrial-school fund, the agricultural high-school fund, the college teachers' training fund, or the teachers' training fund in accordance with the spirit and terms of this act.

The terms of the act are perfectly visible, but the spirit of it may not be. I move to strike out the words "spirit and," so that the law may be administered according to its terms.

Mr. PAGE. I accept that amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I should like to give notice that on Wednesday morning, at the close of the morning business, I shall ask the Senate to resume the consideration of House bill 22871.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE SYLVESTER C. SMITH.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. SYLVESTER C. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of California, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions just received from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 27, 1913.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. SYLVESTER CLARK SMITH, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions I send to the desk, for which I ask present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from California will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions (S. Res. 443), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. SYLVESTER C. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative SYLVESTER C. SMITH the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 28, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 27, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, draw near to us as we draw near to Thee and fill our minds with clear perceptions, noble desires, pure convictions, and the courage to live them, that we may be one with Thee in the furtherance of every good, and thus be strengthened by imparting strength, wise by imparting wisdom, pure by imparting purity as we journey through life's rugged way, and so glorify Thee in a faithful service to our fellow men.

Once more in the dispensation of Thy providence death has entered our family and taken from us a faithful servant. Comfort us and his bereaved family by the blessed hope of the life eternal; in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DISTRICT DAY.

The SPEAKER. This is District day, and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized.

GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill S. 7508.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 7508) to amend an act entitled "An act to reincorporate and preserve all the corporate franchises and property rights of the de facto corporation known as the German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to reincorporate and preserve all the corporate franchises and property rights of the de facto corporation known as the German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia," approved on the 6th day of February, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to and making a part of section 1 of the said act the following:

"And the said German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia may hereafter fix, limit, and determine the number of directors to constitute its board of directors by any constitution or constitutions which may hereafter be adopted by the said association, and the number of its said directors may be decreased or increased as provided by any constitution or constitutions, or any amendment or amendments thereto, which the said association may lawfully adopt."

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum, and move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. EDWARDS (during the counting). Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point temporarily.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS] withdraws the point temporarily.

Mr. MANN. I should like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] a question. If this bill should pass, giving to this corporation the authority to increase or decrease this board of directors as it pleased in the future, would that be practically in conformity with the general law in reference to corporations?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I have no more information on that subject, and perhaps not so much, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] himself.

Mr. MANN. I do not remember, I will say to the gentleman. Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do not remember either; but the committee was simply endeavoring to do what those in charge of the German Orphan Asylum desired, and we did not believe that there was any question as to their motives.

Mr. KAHN. I think they have a charter from the Congress.

Mr. MANN. As I understand from the report and the statements, they wish to increase the number of their board of directors. But suppose hereafter they should wish to decrease it to one; would that same power exist in reference to an ordinary corporation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I am sure I do not know. I did not go into it with such detail as that, having absolute confidence in the management.